

THE CUTTERS
CENTENNIAL GUIDE.

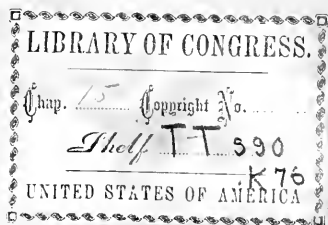
BY

AUGUSTUS KOCH.

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Scale No. VI

Scale No. V.

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S.M.S. No. III

Sho. Mea. Sc. No. II

THE
CUTTERS' CENTENNIAL GUIDE;
A
NEW SYSTEM
IN THE
ART AND SCIENCE OF GARMENT CUTTING,
BY
AUGUSTUS KOCH.
A
SELF-REGULATING SYSTEM for all the VARIOUS FORMS of the HUMAN BODY.

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24/8
ILLUSTRATED BY

Fourteen Plates of Finely Engraved Diagrams.

WITH FULL INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO DRAFT THE VARIOUS STYLES OF COATS,
VESTS AND PANTS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.:

1876.

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Augustus Koch

S.M.S. No. III

Sho. Mea. Sc. No II

Breast Mea Scale

Shoulder Meas. Scale

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Scale No. VI

Scale No. V

Arm depth Scale No. IV

Shoulder Measure Scale No. I

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Shoulder Measure Scale No. I

Arm depth Scale No. W

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PREFACE.

This volume is intended to show A NEW DISCOVERY IN THE ART AND SCIENCE OF GARMENT-CUTTING.

It has been my great aim to lay before the trade a work on Garment-Cutting which shall be found true and reliable in all points, adapted to the requirements of the age, and such a work as only study and experience can offer. I am well aware of the great undertaking to have published and introduced to the Cutting profession a work like this, being well aware of the fact that there are some critics, and always will be, who, no matter how good a work is, will condemn it before they will give the same a fair trial and find out the real value contained in the same.

There is a great number of systems on the art of cutting, now in use among the cutters of the United States of America, which, when introduced to the profession, were very highly recommended; and some of them have proved themselves what their authors claimed them to be; but, on the other hand, it has been proved also, that there is a great number of the so called systems which do not deserve the name of a system at all; but even in such cases the practical cutter, who has been duped with such systems, will learn lessons which do him a great deal of good.

While, as we have before stated, a great many systems are used by the profession all over the country, yet, there is room for advancement to bring forth good, scientific points not yet discovered; and, as every truth-loving cutter will admit, we have a great field to labor in and advance step by step to make the cutting profession a complete success.

From this stand point alone to advance in knowledge, it has been prepared for the Press.

This system is the fruit of continual study for nearly twenty years, in which time the author has been a practical cutter. All this time he has been studying not only to keep up with the times, in the advancement of fashion, but to advance in the art of cutting, and from this stand point alone this work is handed to you.

The work, in the way of engraving and reading matter has been gotten up in a good and reliable manner—having spared no time or money to have it made complete. The diagrams show plainly the drafting, and the two figures the measurement, and the reading part explains it in a manner so clear that the young man who does not understand cut-

ting at all, can easily learn it without other instruction.

In regard to the measurement, there is a great advancement, which will make the Garment Cutting a complete success. The discovery by the author of this work, of the ONE GREAT MEASURE, called THE SHOULDER REGULATOR, and with the simple way of applying the same in connection with three other measures, called FRONT, BACK and WAIST BALANCE—which are all taken from ONE POINT, never fail to give the correct shoulder length, at back shoulder point, FOR ALL FORMS OF THE HUMAN BODY, combined with some other reliable measures, will in all cases bring the desired result, to get the form of the body drafted for down on the draft.

It may be the case that some authors of systems may use similar measures, as some measures have been used for many years,—for instance, balance measures, single and double shoulder measures, &c., have been used by different authors, in different ways and forms; but as far as I know I use these measures in a different form from others. The scale accompanying this work, is a division from the shoulder and arm depth measure, which gives the width from A and E lines, as will be seen in diagram A, and is only known to the author of this system.

The sleeves, as well as the skirts, are drafted in a new manner, different from any other system,—the sleeves are drafted *from the only reliable points*; which will in all cases give the correct width, height of sleeve head, and also depth of front seam, and in all cases gives the shape according to the body drafted for.

The skirt is also drafted in an easy and sure way; it gives the exact spring at back skirt, so there are no changes necessary after the draft is made. The system is in the whole original.

In conclusion let me say to all, who are favored to have a copy of this work placed in their hands, lay aside all your prejudices, and follow the instructions given in this work and not mix these instructions up with your ideas, and you will have success.

May this be the means to bring forth more new ideas on the art of garment cutting, for the field is large to labor in, to allow more new discoveries in the art of professional cutting.

THE AUTHOR.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March, 1876



Plate I.

Fig.1

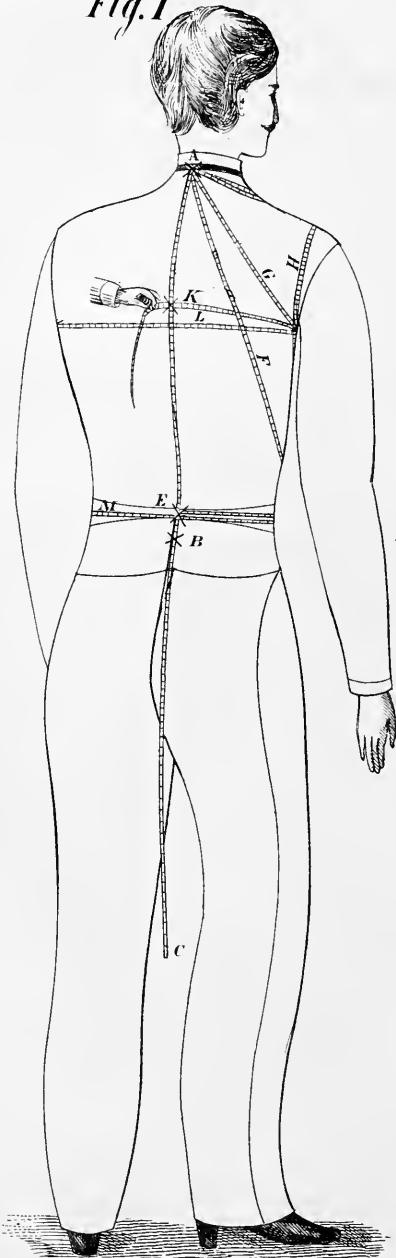


Fig.2

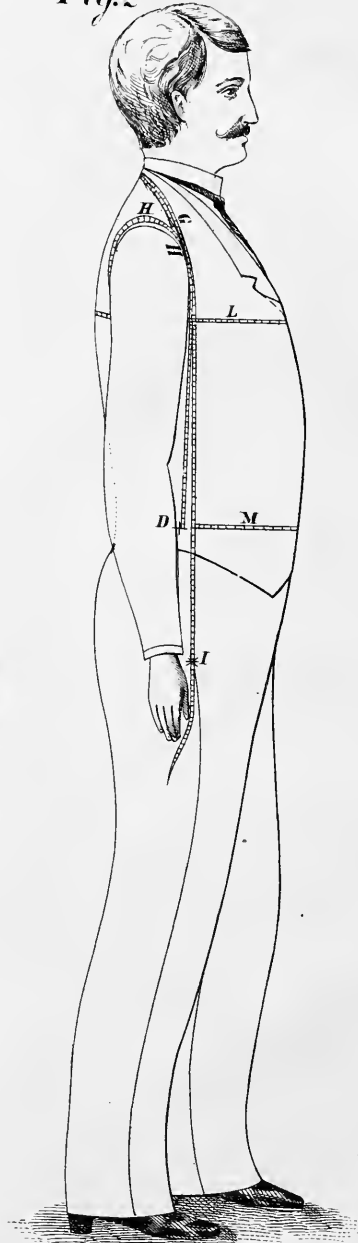


PLATE I. Figures 1 and 2.

THE MEASUREMENT.

HOW TO GET THE MEASUREMENT FOR A COAT.

The two Figures show plainly the application of the tape measure, for all the points which are necessary in this system, and all the different points are marked with letters, so any cutter with fair knowledge can use this system, without any trouble. Now in regard to the measurement, any cutter will know it is of importance; then, from a correct measurement comes the result of good fitting garments, that is providing the measures which have to be used in a system amount to something. There are hundreds of systems with a large number of measures which have to be taken for the same, and very few of all the measures will have effect on the draft, because if there is any measure among them which will bring a good result, the others will spoil it again.

The first thing in a good system is, to use as few measures as possible, and these few must be taken from the right points to bring, in all cases and forms, the results they are intended to bring. There are some systems where you must have measuring square, and measuring machines where the customer is harnessed up as a horse in harness, which makes it very disagreeable for the customer, and also for the cutter; and in all such cases with measuring instruments, more mistakes are made in measuring than we have an idea of. I have used the measuring square in former years and can speak from experience. In this system for measuring, I use no ruler or square, for there is only one point which requires the plumb line, and this I get by eye measure,—this point is in front of arm down in a straight line to waist, and is marked on Figure II at point D +. For a new beginner, it would probably be the best to use a short ruler for the commencement, until he gets more used to it, and I will therefore explain it in here with a ruler, to make it more plain to the new beginner. I also take my measures all over the vest without a coat on; this may look hard to some, but it is full as easy, as to take the measure over a coat, especially over a bad fitting one.

The great objection I have for measure-taking over a coat is simply this; coats are more or less wadded, and some are stuffed out on some points to a great extent, so that it is impossible for any one to ascertain the real measure. On the other hand

taking the measure over the vest, you will get the same, if carefully taken, correct,—no more and no less;—and also if the customer is one sided, or in any other way built differently on one side from the other, you will notice it more easily than with the coat on. This I think will be sufficient to show you the advantages of measure-taking without square or coat.

We will now commence to get our customer in his natural position. And here let me give you advice. Watch him before you are ready to take the measure, so you may know exactly if he stands according to his usual standing position. On an average you will find very few stooping men, when they are about to get measured for a garment; even the worst stooping ones will stand straight up, and of course should you measure them in this position, your garment would not fit. In such cases talk to them, and attract their attention to something else, and soon you will see them get back in their natural position and show their round shoulders. After you have your customer in his right position, then, as I said before, use for the commencement the ruler in front, bring the same close to the front of arm, and let it run down in a plumb line to hip, and make a mark inside of the ruler down at the waist to the hip bone, that is, on the same side which lies against the arm (always using the right arm), then make a chalk mark across the top of hip bone, so that these two marks make a + at point D, Figure II. Next make a + mark at centre of neck one inch below where the top of collar should come, and is marked on Figure I, A. Next mark centre of back at waist, which you can do very easily by centre of vest-back; or letting the tape hang down from top of back, make a mark for E, Figure I. These three points are of great importance to have them correct, as they are the points in my system of measuring, which bring the balance for the coat.

We will commence applying our measure:

Measure down from A to B full length of waist $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Then to C full length of coat 38 inches. These 2 measures may be taken over the Coat. Bring tape on D or + Figure II. Measure back to E Figure I, centre of back $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bring tape at A, top of back; let tape

run down over the shoulder blade in a direct line, as line F Figure I shows to + at point D, on Figure II, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From same point A let tape run down over the shoulder in front of arm to + at D, Figure II, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches. And at the same time measure to I at the hand for full length of sleeve, $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Then we apply our measure for Shoulder regulator. Bring tape measure on point D. — Fig. II, —let it come up to top of shoulder bone, or where arm joint is, as line H. Fig. II shows; let it run across in a close fitting manner, and bring it down again in front to the starting point at point D, and this will give us 31 inches. This measure should be taken in a close fitting manner to correspond in tightness with front and back balance.

Bring tape measure on A, holding the end with your left hand, bring the tape over the shoulder in front of arm, and with your right hand bring it around close under the arm (close but not tight), let it slip through your fingers as you go around, and bring it up to A the starting point, as line G shows, on Figure I for arm depth 27 inches. Keep tape measure on A at top, holding the end with

your left hand, bring it down in front and around close under the arm, across the shoulder blade to center of back, as line K on Fig. I shows, $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and this gives us the shoulder measure.

We next bring tape around the breast as shown by line L, Figure I and II. Bring measure close up in under arm, across the shoulder blade, and back in under arm to the starting point 36 inches (this measure should be snug but not tight). Next bring measure around the waist as line M shows, where the body is the smallest, and is in our measure 32 inches. This completes our measurement, standing as follows :

- 18½ Length of waist.
- 38 Full length of coat.
- 7½ Back waist measure.
- 19½ Back balance.
- 20½ Front balance.
- 31½ Full sleeve length.
- 31 Shoulder regulator.
- 27 Arm depth.
- 23½ Shoulder measure.
- 36 Breast.
- 32 Waist.

PLATE II. Diagram A.

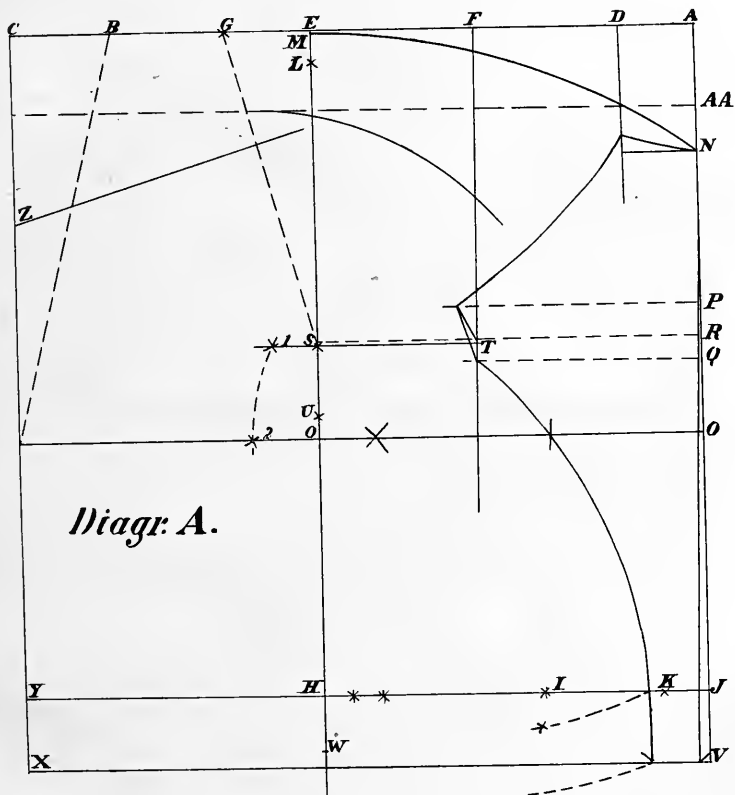
HOW TO GET THE CONSTRUCTION LINES.

Take your square and draw a line from A to V, which is our construction line, and also square out from A to C or top line. Measure out from A to B, half the width of breast measure, or, in our draft, 18 inches. From B to C $\frac{1}{4}$ of breast measure (on scale No. VI), this gives us the full width of our coat. We next get the width of back, and also width of arm hole, or the distance between lines A and E in front of arm. This, as every cutter of practice and experience knows, is of great importance to locate line E in the right place, and from this alone we can expect a good fitting garment. Take for instance a man with a breast measure of 36 inches, well formed, shoulders well back, breast broad and full, and you will find the shoulder measure from one to two inches smaller than the regular size of 36 breast measure generally requires. In this case it takes less cloth from centre of back to front of arm syc, and more from front of arm syc to front of breast. On the other hand again, take a man with the same breast measure, 36 inches, his arms are more in front, back broad, measure him, and what will the shoulder measure tell you in this case? It will tell you this:

we want more cloth between centre of back and front of arm syc. Your shoulder measure is more, and consequently your front or E line comes more in front.

In the first case, the customer requires more cloth in front of breast, because he is smaller in the back, and in the second case, the customer is larger in the back and smaller in front.

Supposing now, you have a system of the so called breast measure system which gives the different points of every customer you measure alike, from centre of back to front of arm syc $\frac{2}{3}$ of the breast measure, and what will be the result? In the first case above stated the coat would be too full in the back and under the arms, while it would be too small in front of the breast, because the fullness in the back is needed in front of the breast. In the second case, you will find the back to the front of arm syc too small, and the breast too full, because the fullness in front is needed in back. The arm hole is too small, and yet, when you look at it closely you find there is more or less extra cloth in back under the arms than is needed; the coat wrinkles under the arms, side body and back,



Every movement the customer makes shows plainly it is a spoiled garment, which can never be made to give satisfaction to the customer, nor to yourself.

You may go to work and alter the same, cut out arm eye in front to give more room to the wearer, but you will find it is a worse fit afterwards than it was before, and you ask me why it is so, or what is the cause which makes it so? By doing so, you change all the other points, and the consequence is, it brings the whole coat out of balance. It may be cutting out the arm eye make the coat somewhat easier, but it will draw more wrinkles up in front of arm and also across the side body. Then comes wadding in play and it will be stuffed out in all the places where the wrinkles are, and by the time you are through almost a day's labor is gone, and a bad fitting coat in the bargain. I therefore say, if you want a good and easy fitting coat, it is necessary to have this point line E rightly located, and this can only be done by actual measurement, to ascertain the amount necessary for the customer you are drafting for.

We go on now with our draft and show how we get the different points. We have point B and C at top, we next will get lines D, E and F, and this we get by the scale, which accompanies my system, but before we can do so, we must find out the difference if any, between Shoulder measure and Arm depth measure. We take our scale No. IV (which gives the Arm depth measure) and mark down from A to O, 27 as our measure calls for Arm depth, and make a mark. We take Scale No. I, (or Shoulder measure Scale) and measure down from A, $23\frac{1}{2}$ as shoulder Measure calls for, and make a mark also. Now, as you will find, the difference between these two points is only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, as it will be the case in all proportion sizes, and consequently will give us one-half of the shoulder measure from A. to E. But as above stated, we will meet with cases where the Shoulder Measure may be 21 inches, and Arm depth 27 inches, a difference of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as it would be in the first case above mentioned. In this case we will make the distance from A to E one-half the amount, (or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches on Scale No. I) less, or in other words we would measure out with the Scale No. I, $19\frac{3}{4}$. This is also the case where the Shoulder measure comes below Arm depth measure, as it will be by round Shoulder Structures. In such cases we make the distance from A to E so much more, as the Shoulder measure runs below Arm depth.

This I think is sufficient to be fully understood. We go on and locate our lines on top, take your

Scale No. I, bring $23\frac{1}{2}$ on A, and make a mark in front for E line, and at the same time mark $23\frac{1}{2}$ on Scale No. II, for F line; and then mark $23\frac{1}{2}$ on Scale No. III, for D line; and square all these lines D, E, F. down—bring distance from A to D or width of back from A to AA, and draw a line across. The distance between A and E line is in this draft $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Measure the distance between E and B in front, take one-half the distance and mark point G. Lay on your tape at E at top line, let it run down on line E, and mark for front balance $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which gives us line H, lay on your square at H or $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches, square across back and front, measure back on this line H from E lines to I, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as our back waist measure calls for, measure back from I to J, which gives in this draft $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; take this $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, divide it in three parts, and bring one part in from J which gives us point K, and is in this case $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches distance.

We next get our height of back, and this we get in the following way: in our measurement the back balance is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bring $19\frac{1}{2}$ Inches from H to L, and make a mark. Take one half the distance from J to K (or $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in this draft) and bring this above L to M making now in all $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Lay on your tape measure at point H and E (or where line H crosses E line) let tape run up to M, bring crayon on M, and in this position while you hold tape measure at cross of E and H line with your thumb nail, inside of line E, make a sweep from M to N, which gives us the correct height in back of neck. In this way we get front and back balance according to the shape of our customer, and to make you sure in this case of our draft the distance from E and H line to N, in a straight line up is $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches. We next get our arm depth, the measure of this is 27 inches, take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 27 inches, which makes $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, lay tape measure on point G, let it run down from G to centre of E and F lines $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches and make a sweep. Bring tape on point N at back, let it run down $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches to centre of E and F lines and make a sweep the same as in front, and where these sweeps cross each other, is the point of bottom line of arm depth. Square out from centre or A line, and if line out in the crossing of the sweep lines come below the mark from Scale No. IV for Arm depth, then mark centre between these points, and draw O line across. Then measure the distance from N to O lines, mark centre for P line; from P to O line mark centre for Q line; and R lines in centre of Q and P lines. Square these lines across; measure down from N to V

full length of waist or $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and square line V across to X. Draw a line at O by K and crossing of P and F lines, for a guide to form the back; also let ruler rest on K and on top at crossing of R and F lines, and draw a line up from R for pitch of back. Also draw a line from S to G at top.

You will remember the difference between our Arm depth measure and Shoulder measure at O is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, bring this $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in from centre line at O, bring ruler on this mark, let top rest on P and center line and in this position draw a line for hollow of back. Having all these points, add $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at top of back on line D for spring, and finish back as Diagram A.

In giving this I would say, the cutter is entirely at liberty to bring the drop of shoulder on back higher or lower according to the taste of the cutter. I have a great objection to any system which gives a fixed point, which cannot be changed without danger of spoiling the garment. You can suit yourself in regard to the shoulder drop on back, as * 1 and 2 in front regulate the whole for its self.

APPLICATION OF THE SHOULDER REGULATOR.

We next show the application of the Shoulder regulator, which, if correctly taken, will bring in all cases the right length of Shoulder.

By looking over our measures we find them as follows: Front Balance, $20\frac{1}{2}$; Back Balance, $19\frac{1}{2}$; making in all 40 inches; the Shoulder regulator is 31 inches. Deduct this from 40 inches, leaving a balance of 9 inches. Bring this balance (or 9 inches in this draft,) from top of F line down to T. Square out in front, and this gives us T S line or line for * 1. Measure up from T on F line to top of Shoulder seam on Back, which will give, in this draft, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bring this $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on line T S, from E line out, and this brings * 1. Then bring

tape on crossing of F and O line, and make a sweep from * 1 to * 2. Bring tape on * 2. Let crayon rest on crossing of S, G and A A lines, and make a sweep to F line, for Shoulder seam on front part. Give spring at top of front Shoulder point of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and finish as shown in Diag. C.

But we very often meet with cases where point T will come above the Shoulder seam on Back, as it will be with high Shoulder structures—where the Shoulder Regulator may be 34 inches, and front and back balance the same as above. This would leave a balance of 6 inches; and, consequently, would bring T S line $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above Shoulder seam on Back. In this case we measure the distance from T, on F line, down to top of Shoulder seam on Back, which will give us $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, same as before. But the Shoulder Regulator calls for more length of Back Shoulder point on front part. We therefore bring the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on T S line inside of E line. We also measure the same $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches back from F on O line, for the point of sweep from * 1 to * 2. This includes all cases where T S line comes above the Shoulder seam of Back.

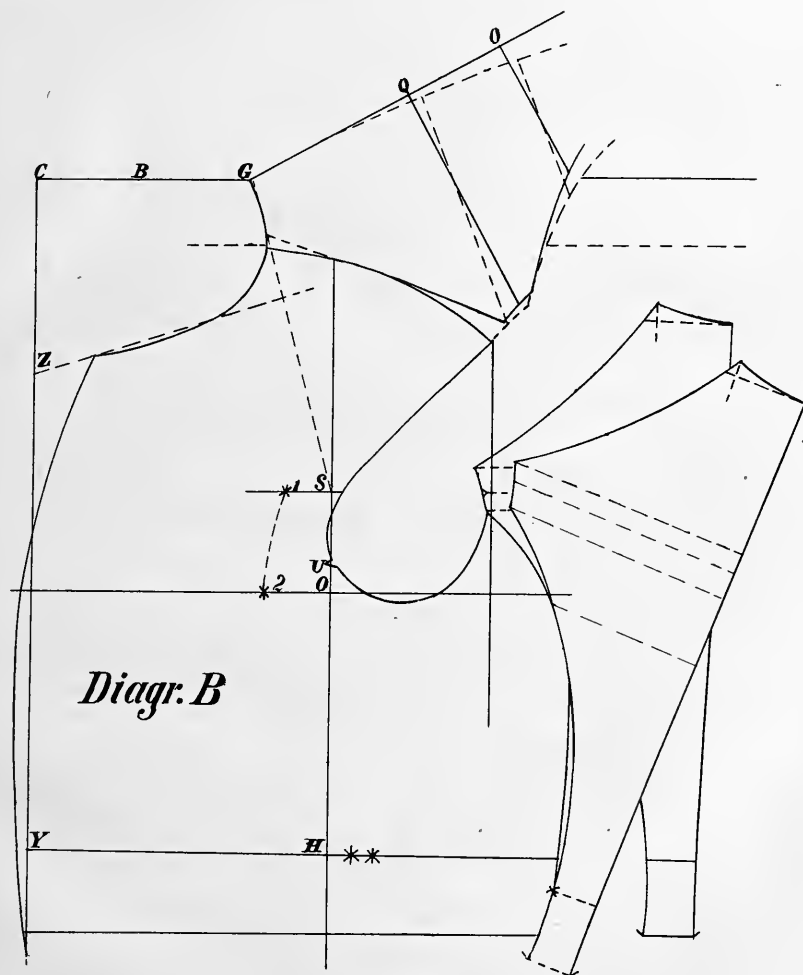
Mark point U $\frac{1}{4}$ the distance from O to R line (or back Sleeve Seam point) for front Sleeve Seam. Draw Sweep lines at Waist by R and F lines as Diagram. Bring tape at G—let it run down to U; bring it around in same shape as armhole will be, to centre of back at O, to find out if it will correspond with Shoulder measure. Allow 1 inch for seams, and whatever is more than this we take out between Back and Side body. Then form the armhole in back and under the arm. Mark in on H line from inside seam on Back, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance from I and J,—which is in this draft 3 inches,—and make a mark. Having all this, cut out the back, and this will bring us to Diagram B.

PLATE III. Diagram B.

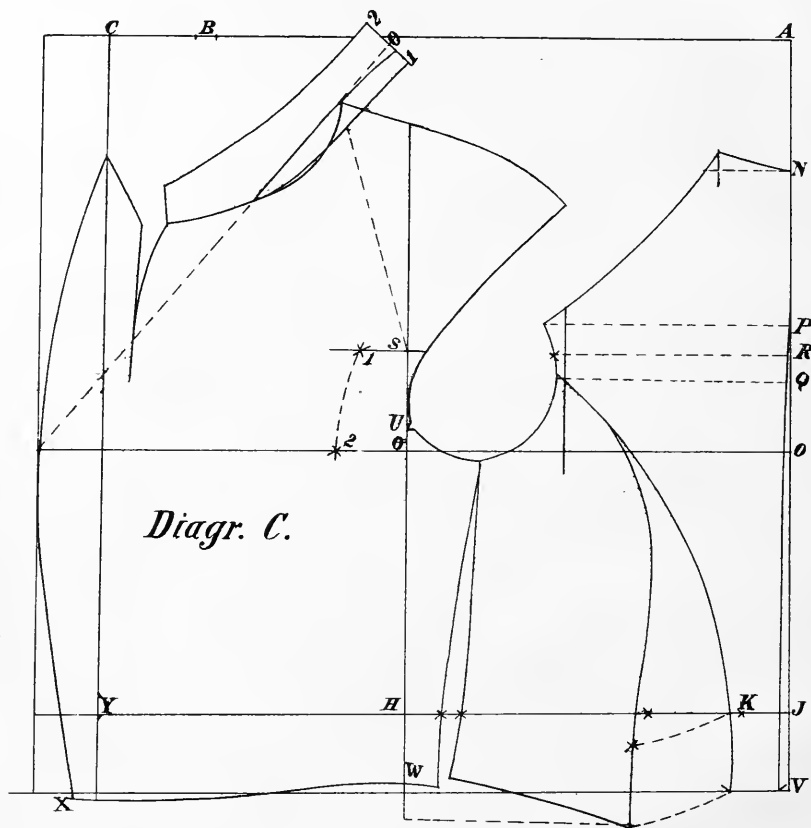
Bring the back on point of Side body at top. Let it rest on mark from shoulder measure. Stick in a pin at O line, and shove it in on bottom so it rests on mark of $\frac{2}{3}$ on H line; and in this position draw a line along on back, and shape the Side body by giving rounding at top and spring at bottom, as it will need. Bring back at top, even with side body. Let it rest below at side seam, and make a mark at bottom for length of Side body. Bring square on E line. Let short arm run back to point of Side body, and draw a line

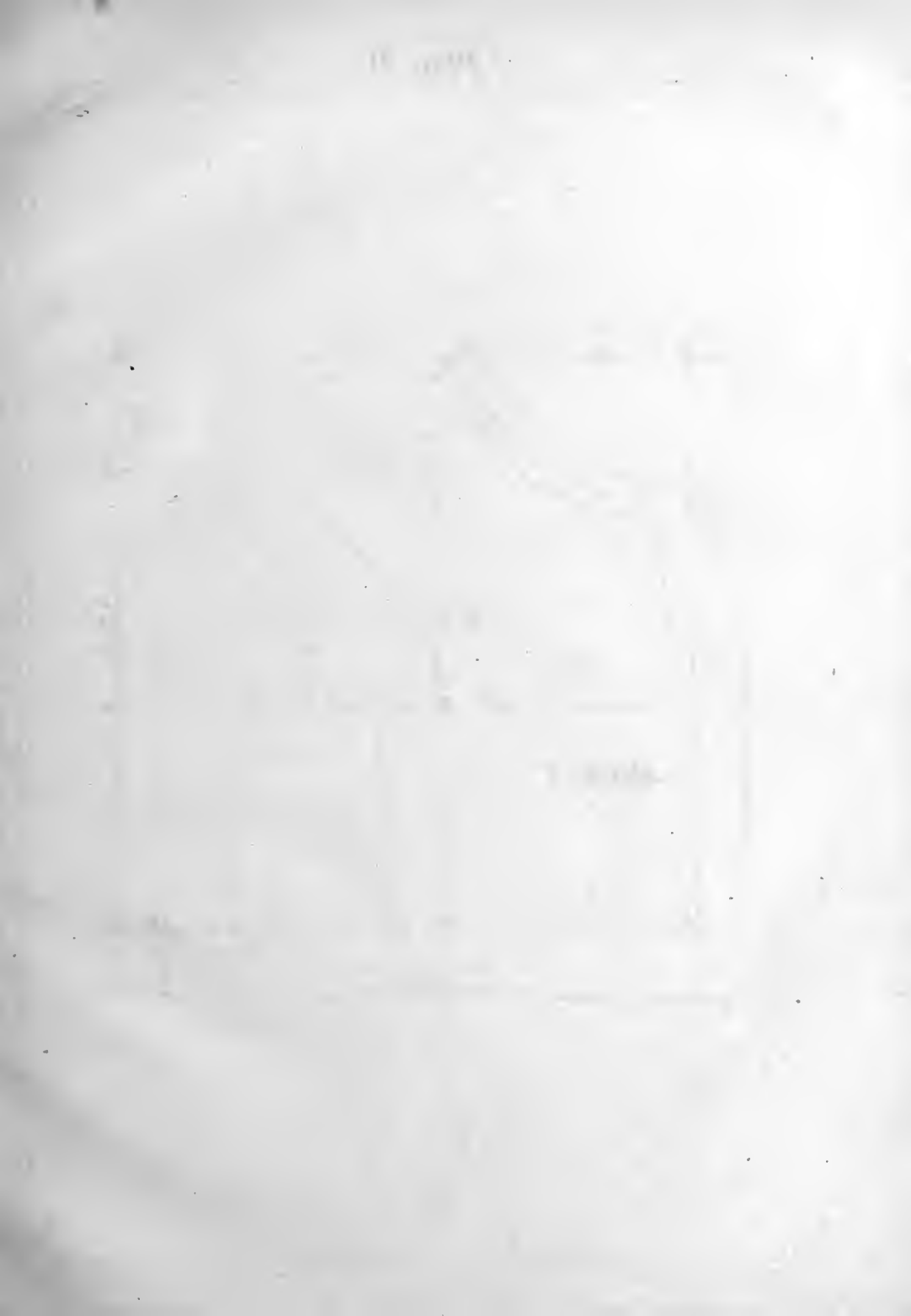
across. Mark up on line E to W, from lower line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or $\frac{1}{12}$ of Breast measure, and draw bottom line of Side body by these two points. Draw a line for width of Side body. Bring the Back in a joining position on Side body at the Waist. Then measure from E to H line on Back the Back Waist measure $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Allow $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for seams, and the balance we take out between front and Side body: but be careful and not commence too high up below O line in taking out the fish. Having this, then bring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches on

Plate III









Diagr. D.

back Waist measure on E line at H, and measure out in front $\frac{1}{2}$ the Waist measure, (16 inches) with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch allowance for seams, making in all 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Make a mark in front at Y. Then draw bottom line of front part, commencing on line of Side body, and coming out at X. Measure down on front line from C 36, on Scale No. V, to Z. Bring ruler at this point and D at top line, and draw a line from E to Z for bottom of Neck; also draw a line from B to C and O line for length of

Neck. Having all these points, then bring the Back on top of Shoulder in a closing position, and in this way finish the Neck Gore; also bring the back in at back Shoulder seam, and mark the width for front Shoulder, and then finish the Arm-hole as shown in Diagram. Then draw front line from Neck point to bottom of the front part for a Double Breasted Coat, and finish all the rest as shown in Diagram B.

PLATE IV. Diagram C.

SHOWING THE DRAFT OF A SINGLE BREASTED COAT.

The Single Breasted Coat is drafted in the same manner as the Double Breasted, the only difference is in front. Measure out 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches on top line from C, on sizes from 34 to 38 Breast, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches above these sizes, and in the same proportion less below 34 sizes. Measure out at the waist from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches for Coats to button. Draw a line down in front, and finish as Diagram or according to fashion.

Then measure down from G to U for the sleeve length, which is in our draft 12 inches. Mark this

down. Bring the back on shoulder point in a joining position, and measure around the upper Arm Eye from line R at Back pitch to U, in front, which is in our draft 9 inches. Mark this also down. Both of these measures we need to form the sleeve—the first one is to get the sleeve length, (as shown in Diagram E, draft of sleeve,) the second measure, from R to U, is to get the width and depth of front sleeve seam, and is the distance from A to B in Diagram E.

PLATE V. Diagram D.

SHOWING HOW TO DRAFT A COAT FOR A CORPULENT MAN.

This Diagram is a Coat, measuring 46 inches Breast and 50 inches Waist. It is drafted in the same manner as other Coats. The only reason I give this Diagram is to show how easy you can get a draft for any form by my system. The measure for this Coat is as follows:

- 21 Full waist length.
- 40 Full length of Coat.
- 9 Back waist measure.

- 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ Back balance.
- 24 Front balance.
- 37 Sleeve length.
- 35 Shoulder regulator.
- 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Arm depth.
- 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shoulder measure.
- 46 Breast measure.
- 50 Waist measure.

PLATE VI. Diagram E.

SHOWING HOW TO DRAFT THE SLEEVE.

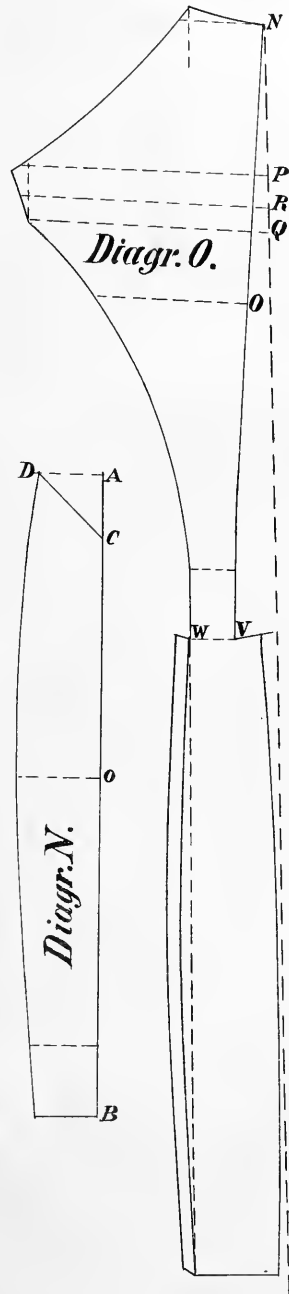
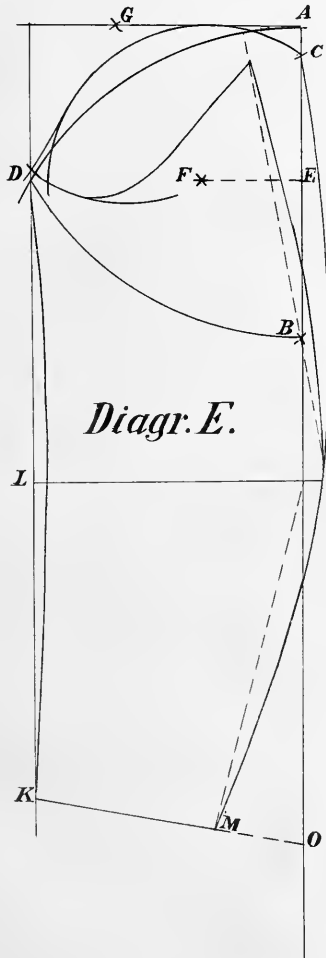
Draw a line from A to O, and square out at top. Bring the distance from R and Q line on back (or 1 inch) from A to C, and make a mark. Then bring the measure from R line at back pitch to U in front of Arm Sye, as we have explained on page 9, or, in this case, 9 inches. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for Seams, making in all $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches from A to B. Bring tape measure at B, and make a sweep line from A to D. (Be careful to not let tape slip in under your finger.) Then bring tape at A, and make a sweep from B to D, and point D, or where these lines meet each other, will make our width of Sleeve and also depth of front Sleeve seam. Lay on the square at top line, let long arm of square run down in front of Sleeve, and draw a line from top to K. Measure down from C to E the distance from R to O line on Back (or $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Square out from E to F, and measure out on this line from E to F same distance as from C to E, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bring tape on this mark at F, with crayon on point C, and make a sweep from C to front, for Sleeve head. Form it in front from sweep line to D. Measure in from front line to G same distance as from E to F, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bring tape on this point, and make a sweep from front line, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above crossing of sweep lines at D, to F, for under side of Sleeve. Then bring the arm-hole measure, for under side, from U, in front, around under the Arm to R line at back pitch, (or $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches,) from D to I, in a straight line, and make a mark,—and shape upper and under Sleeve as Diagram.

Then bring measure from front part, or from G to U, which is 12 inches, as before stated, on D. Measure down on front line to K, for full length of Sleeve, which is in this case $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for seams; and in so doing, by applying our measure from G to U, and from U to K, we will get the correct length of Sleeve. Make a mark at this point.

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance from D to K square across, which gives us line L or elbow point. Lay on the square—let angle rest on B, and long arm run up to F. Draw a line across at the bottom of sleeve. Measure in from K to M width of Sleeve, according to fashion, now about 6 inches. Draw a line from M to L line, and finish Sleeve as shown in Diagram or fashion. Hollow out at front if needed, or make front seam straight, as fashion may dictate.

In drafting the Sleeve according to my system, you will find it gives the shape for every Sleeve according to the form of the body. It is more in getting a good fitting Sleeve, as the most of cutters in general have an idea of.

Cutters, in general, study to get the body of the Coat right; that is, if they have a system which has a fault in giving too much cloth in one place, or wrinkling in another, to avoid these errors; and will not rest until they find out the cause that brings this. But very few will give their study to the Sleeve, which alone gives a good fitting Coat an elegant and graceful appearance. A good many cutters have the fashion of trying the garment before it is finished, to ascertain if it is correct, or if they must take out a piece under the arm, or side body, shoulders—and even at the waist they will have to make alterations. Now then, if they have the luck to find a Coat all right in those places, so it sets smooth in under the arm and side body, also on top of the shoulders, it is pronounced a perfect fitting Coat. The Sleeve is put in afterwards, because, as I have said before, very few cutters look at the Sleeve as of much importance. The Coat is finished, and when tried on again it will astonish the *artist*. There is a big wrinkle on side body, extending across to the back, shoulders hanging down, which were intended to be square, and, on the whole, there is no lifelike appearance in the garment. The question is, then, who is to be blamed for this? And, in nine cases out of ten, the blame is laid on the tailor (which, in some cases, may be true). But there is a cause for all this; and this is, your sleeve head is not in the right shape to fit in the Coat; and, if you doubt this, rip out the sleeve at the top, from front to back seam, and you will find it wants more length at the sleeve head to allow the shoulder to raise up, and not pull down on top of shoulders and also at back pitch: you will see at once the Coat is all right, but your sleeve is too short on top. I claim that my system of drafting sleeves is different from any system which is in use, and will in all cases, if the points are put down correct, give a good fitting sleeve. I still further claim, it is the easiest and simplest rule of drafting a sleeve, because it comes after you apply your measure from A, B, C, E and F, all by sweeps; and any cutter of common talent can draft out a good fitting sleeve in less than one minute time.





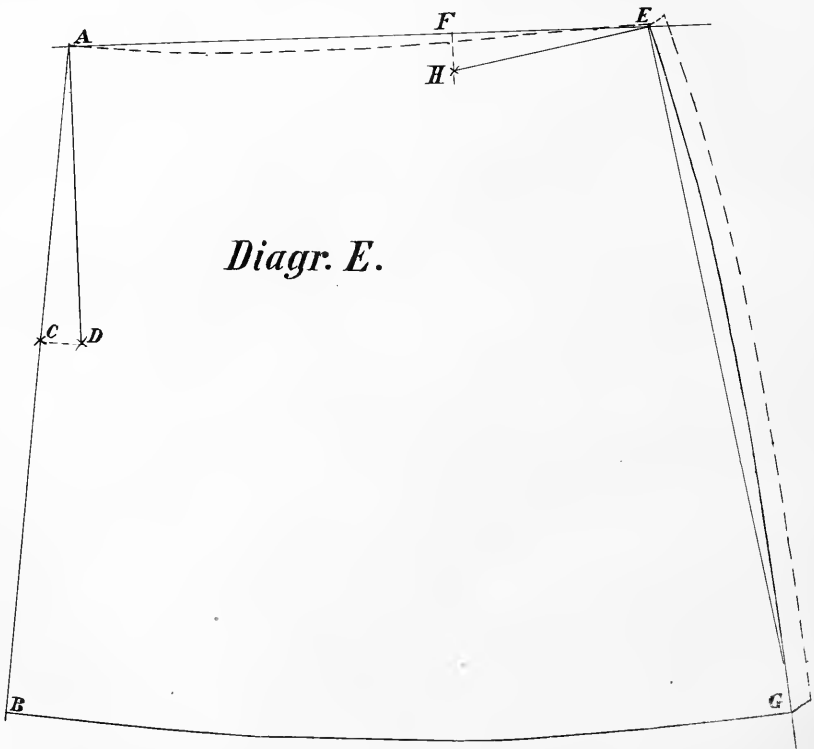


Diagram N.**HOW TO DRAFT THE LAPEL.**

Draft it out in the following way: Draw a line down from A to B. Measure down from A to C $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Square out to D. Mark out on top to D 2 inches at O line, or where it joins O line in front, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and at the bottom 2 inches. Draw a line from C to D, at top line, for the point of lapel, and from D mark, down in front, for rounding, striking at O $2\frac{3}{4}$, and at the bottom 2 inches, and cut it out.

Diagram O.**HOW TO DRAFT SKIRT ON BACK.**

The Skirt on the back is drafted in the following way: Measure back from centre line, or V, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and draw a line by N and $1\frac{1}{2}$ down full

length of the Coat—38 inches square across on bottom. Mark the same width at bottom as it is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to W at side seam on back. Draw a line down inside by side seam and lower mark, for width of back skirt, and give the necessary rounding for spring. Then draw a corresponding line with the rounding for the plait, and finish it according to taste or fashion.

THE COLLAR.

The Collar is drafted in the following way, as shown in Diagram C: Draw a line for the crease of lapel by front shoulder point. Mark the width of back from shoulder point back. Then bring the crease of Collar in the back $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the straight line, and square up and down in centre by this crease line. Mark up $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or as fashion, and for the standing Collar $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and finish as Diagram C or fashion.

PLATE VII. Diagram F.**DRAFTING A SKIRT FOR A DOUBLE BREAST FROCK.**

This is, as in Diagram E, of more importance than it is generally thought of. The Skirt is also a part of the Coat, which, when in a good shape, and in a good hanging position, will add a great deal to the elegance of the garment. Therefore, it is more worthy of our study than it generally receives. My system for drafting Skirts has good and reliable points, and will give a Skirt for every Coat according to the shape of the body for which it is drafted. It is simple in the way of drafting, and correct in all the points—more so than I have seen in any other system. Every line and point is taken from the body, and brought down on —

THE DRAFT.

Draw a line in front from A to B. Measure down from A to C, one-half of breast measure, or 9 inches, in this draft, and square in to D. Measure in from C to D 1 inch, and if more fullness is desired make it $1\frac{1}{2}$ or even 2 inches. This point is governed by the fashion, and must be changed accordingly. Bring angle of square at A, let short arm rest on D, and in this position draw

a line on top from A to E. Then bring Waist Measure, measuring front part, side body and lapel, adding 1 inch for fullness from A to E. Draw a line for hollowing at top, as shown by dotted lines, not exceeding more than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in centre of A and E. Mark in from E $\frac{1}{2}$ of distance from A and E, or width of Waist to F. Square down to H, and bring the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which we have marked up on E line, to W, for bottom line of side body, from Waist seam to H (or, in other words, from dotted line to H in Diagram F,) bring square at E, let short arm rest on H, and draw a line from E to G. This line will give the correct spring at back Skirt. Bring side body in a joining position at Waist, the point resting on E; and in this way give the necessary rounding from E to G. Draw a corresponding line for the plait. Measure down from A to B length of back Skirt, or $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches; also, in centre, from dotted line, allow $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at this point. Then measure also in back, and allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for fullness: and shape the bottom by these three marks, and finish all the rest as shown in Diagram F.

PLATE VIII. Diagram G.

HOW TO DRAFT SKIRT FOR A CUTAWAY FROCK AND DRESS COAT.

Draw a line from A to B. Bring Waist measure from B to C. Mark $\frac{1}{2}$ of this measure from C to E. Square up to F and also to *. Having this, then bring the distance, marked up on E line, to W, for side body, (which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches,) between * and F, making $\frac{3}{4}$ inch each way from E. Then draw a line for top of Skirt from C to B, as shown in Diagram. Bring angle of square on C, let short arm rest on *, and in this position draw a line from C to D. Bring side body on top in a joining position, and give rounding on back Skirt as it may need. Bring front part on Skirt in a

joining position at B, and draw a line down in front to G. Measure down from C to D length of Skirt; also, in front. Make it $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less in front, and finish the whole as Diagram.

The Dress Coat Skirt is drafted in the same manner—all the points are the same as before stated. Measure out from C to H $\frac{2}{3}$ of Breast measure, and from D to I $\frac{1}{3}$ Breast. Mark down from H $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and at B $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, for Belt. Draw a line from H to I, and shape the Skirt, as shown in Diagram or according to fashion.

PLATE IX. Diagram H.

SHOWING HOW TO DRAFT BODY SACK.

Sack Coats are drafted on the same principle as Frocks. All the construction lines are the same: the measurement is the same also. Therefore it will not be necessary to say more about it. I only will say, if you follow this plan correct you will get a neat fitting body Sack, which will give satisfaction to the customer as well as to yourself.

The measure is as follows:

- 34 Full length of coat.
- $7\frac{1}{2}$ Back waist measure.
- $19\frac{1}{2}$ Back balance.
- $20\frac{1}{2}$ Front balance.
- $31\frac{1}{2}$ Sleeve length.
- 31 Shoulder regulator.
- 27 Arm depth.
- $23\frac{1}{2}$ Shoulder measure.
- 36 Breast measure.
- 32 Waist measure.

Draw a line from A to V, full length of Coat; also, square out at top. Mark from A to B $\frac{1}{2}$ the Breast measure 18 inches, from B to C—36 with Scale No. VI, or 3 inches, square down in front for C line. Find out the difference between Shoulder and Arm depth measure, as explained in Frock Coat. Mark down from A, with Scale No. IV, 27, and with Scale No. I, $23\frac{1}{2}$, as both of these measures call for. Then mark out from A to E, with Scale No. I. Bring $23\frac{1}{2}$ on A, and make a mark in front, and in the same time mark $23\frac{1}{2}$ on Scale No. II, for F line, and with Scale No. III mark out from A to D $23\frac{1}{2}$. Square these lines down. Mark from A to AA, width of Back, or

distance from A to D, and square this line also. Mark down from top, on E line $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches to H. Square across back and front. Measure in on H line $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches to I. Measure from I to J. Divide it in three parts. Bring one part of this in from J to K, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Measure up from H, on E line, to L, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from L to M bring $\frac{1}{2}$ of the distance from J to K (or $\frac{3}{4}$ inches), and sweep by H E, from M to N, the same as Frock Coat. Divide distance from E to B, for G. Lay tape measure on G. Mark down to centre of E and F lines $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and make a sweep; also, from N down $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and make sweep also. Square O line across from A to C in front, same as in Frock Coats. Measure centre between N and O on Back for P line; also, centre from P to O, for Q line, and R in centre of P and Q. R line gives the point for Sleeve seam at back pitch. Bring ruler on K and R and F lines, as in Frock, and draw a line up from R for pitch of Back. Mark centre from O and R on E line. Bring ruler on this centre mark. Let it rest at N and D lines, and draw a line for Shoulder drop on back. This will show you the Shoulder seam on Sack Coat comes higher up as Frock, and it will, in fact, make no difference how high or low you will place this seam, the * 1 and 2 will give the correct length of front Shoulder; and, therefore, is left to the artist entirely to suit his taste. Mark in from J to * 6 inches (or fashion); from * to * $\frac{1}{2}$ of the distance from I to J, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; also mark out on bottom 6 inches or fashion. Mark in on O line

Plate VIII

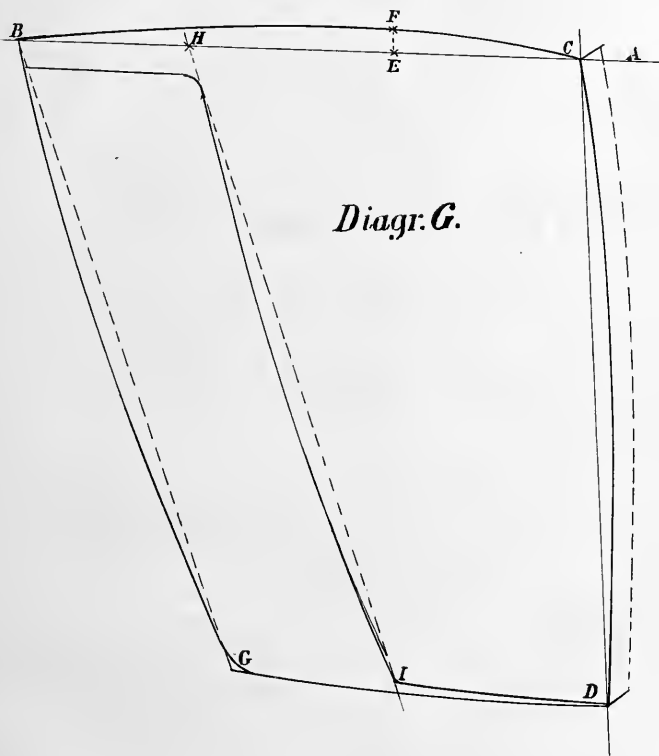
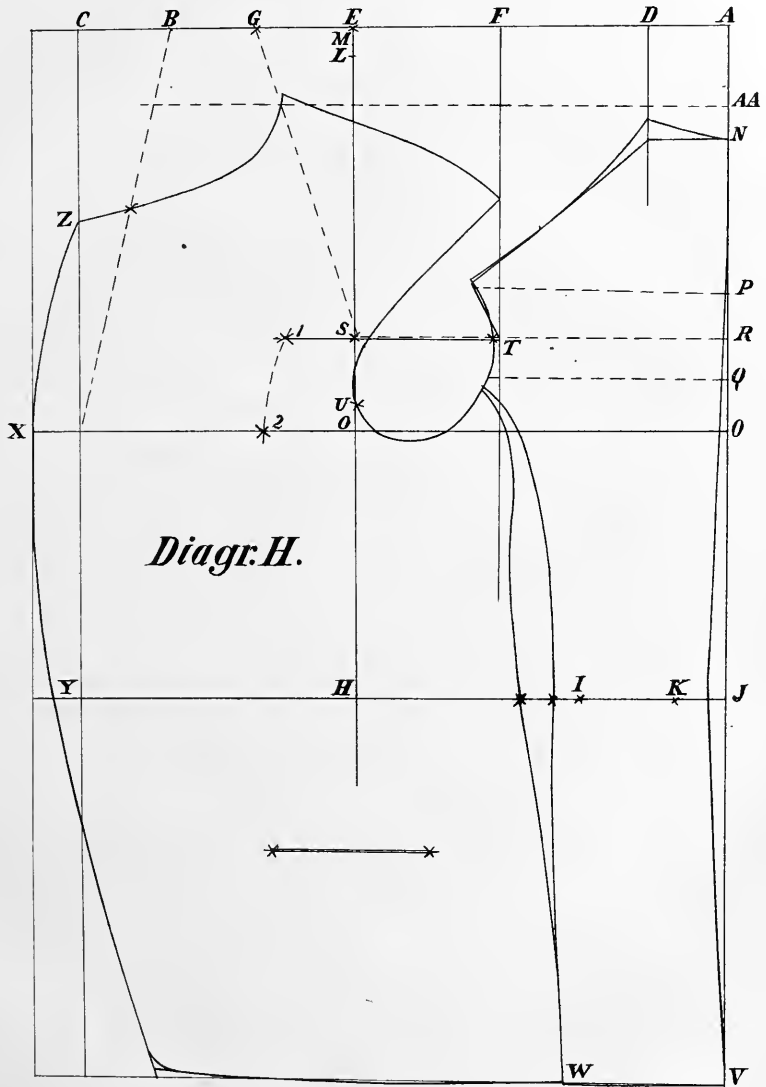


Plate IX.



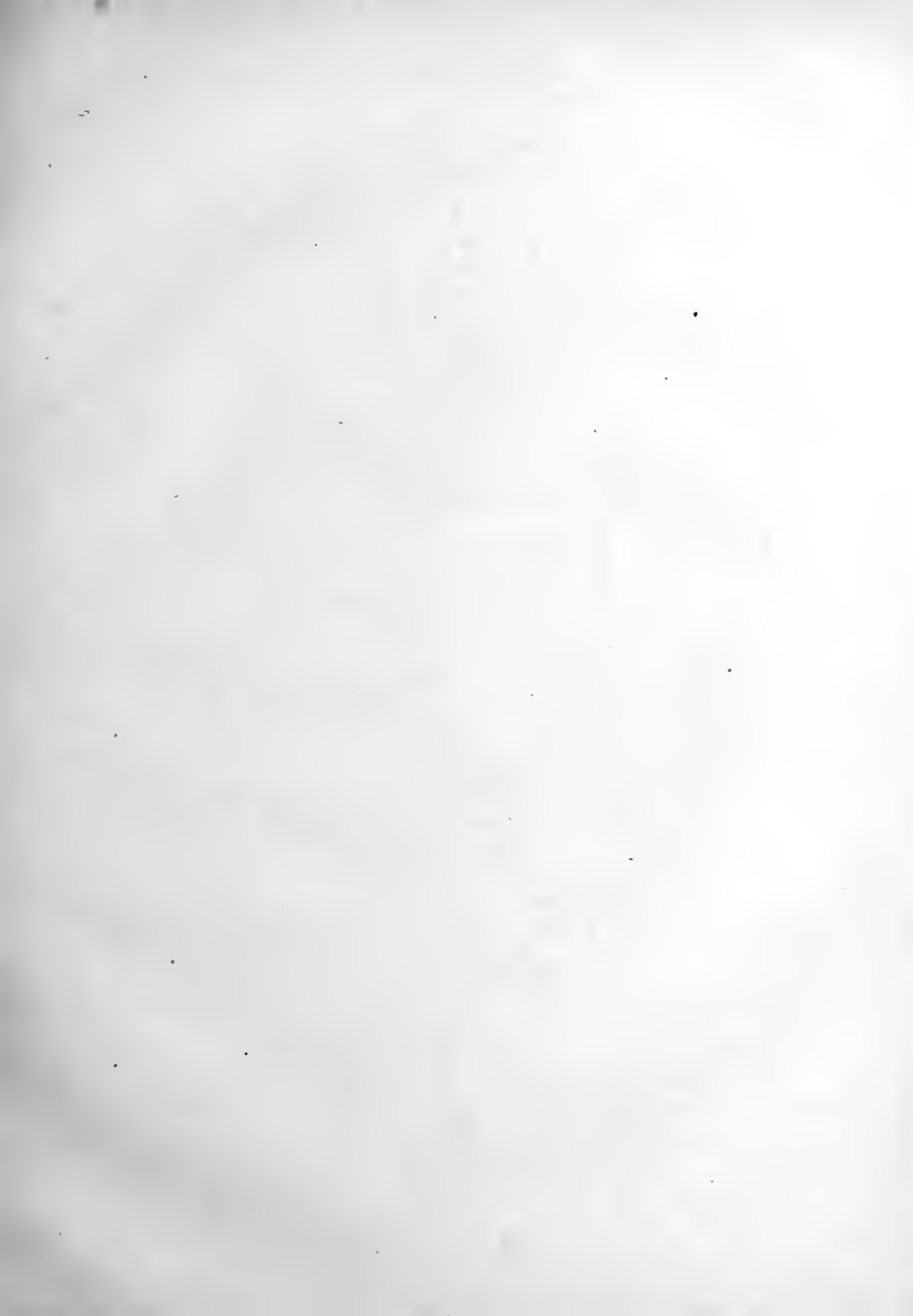
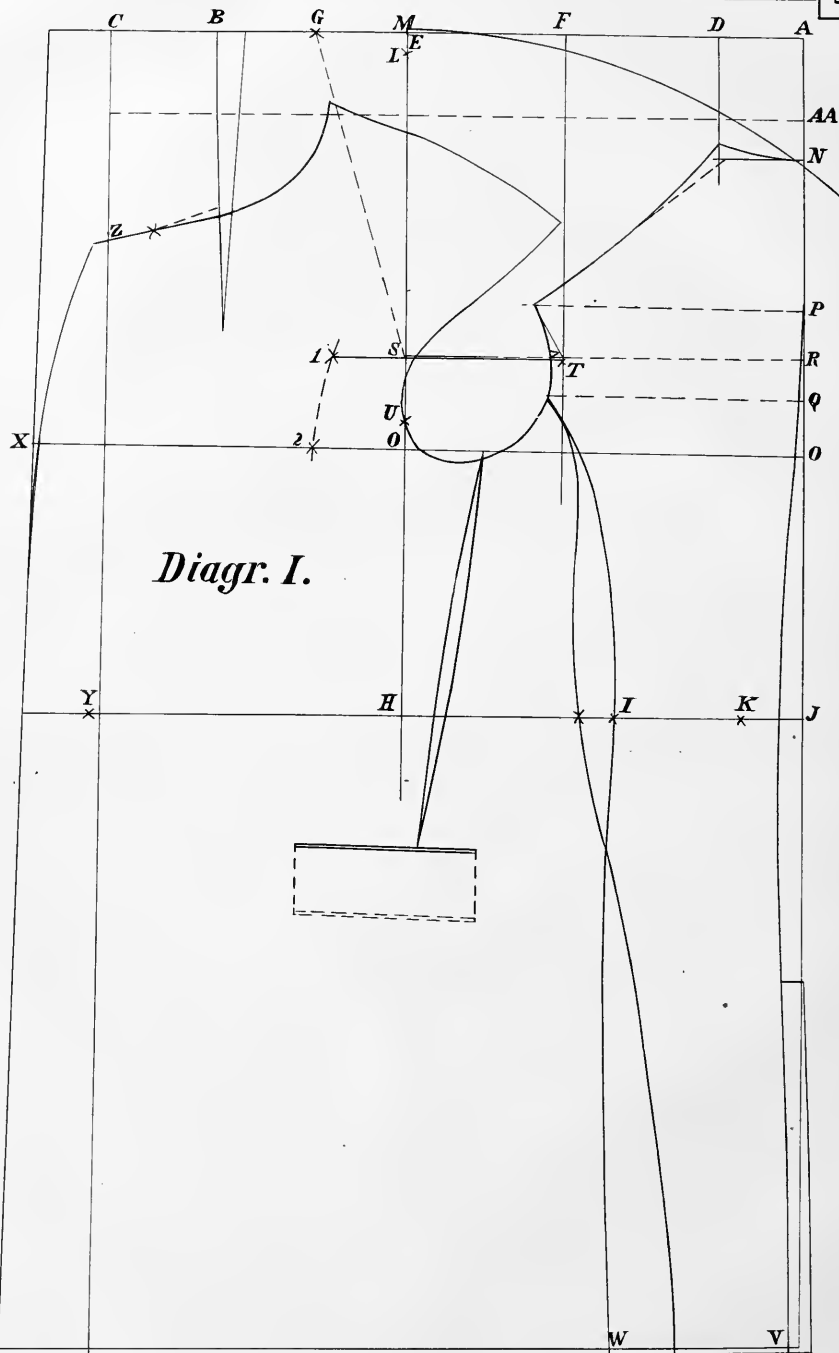


Plate X.



the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch difference of Arm depth and Shoulder measure, and draw a line by this mark and R for hollow of Waist. Mark point for depth of Side seam, and finish the Back as Diagram. Bring tape measure on G, let it come under the arm and back to centre at O, and mark Shoulder measure; allow 1 inch for seams, and the rest we take out between Back and Side Body. Make this mark the point to form Side seam, running down to *, and also to bottom as Diagram.

We next bring the Shoulder regulator measure down from top line to T. This is the same as in Frock Coat, 9 inches. Square across on bottom, for line S, out to * 1. Measure up from T to top of Shoulder seam on back on F line, which is in this draft 2 inches, and bring this out on S from E line to * 1. Bring tape on crossing of F and O

line, and make a sweep from * 1 to * 2. Bring ruler on S and G, and draw a line. Bring tape on * 2, and sweep from crossing of G, S, and AA lines to Z, for shoulder. Mark down with Scale V 36 to Z. Draw a line by Z and D, from B to O and C, and finish the rest as explained in Frock Coats. Bring back Waist measure $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, on E at H line. Mark out in front to Y 16 inches, or full Waist—from C on O line, for a Single Breasted Coat, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and at Y, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and finish the front to fashion, and the whole as Diagram H.

In regard to Double Breasted Coats, the distance from C on O line is 3 inches for sizes 34 to 38 Breast, and above these sizes $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and also the same from Y out. This, of course, is only a guide, and is left to the artist to suit his taste.

PLATE X. Diagram I.

SHOWING HOW TO DRAFT SACK OVERCOATS.

This Coat on Diagram I is drafted the same as Diagram H, or body Sacks, with very few exceptions. I will only bring out those points which will be necessary to give a full understanding of the whole. By looking over the Diagrams you will find all points alike, and also the letters the same; but, after all, there is one point which I would impress on your mind, and that is from L to M on E line, which in Body Sacks is only $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ (or point from J to K). On the Overcoat, however, we must bring the whole $\frac{1}{2}$ on this point from L to M, because for the Overcoat we must have a longer back at top from O to N than for a Body Sack. Bear this in mind and there will be no misfits. Again, that the measure for Frock and Sack Overcoats should be taken over the Under Coat, or Body Coat, to give you the exact measure to draft by. I find this the best way to draft out the Overcoat.

The measure for this Coat is as follows:

- 44 Full length.
- 8 Back waist measure.
- $20\frac{1}{2}$ Back balance.
- $21\frac{1}{2}$ Front balance.
- $32\frac{1}{2}$ Sleeve length.
- $32\frac{1}{2}$ Shoulder regulator.
- $28\frac{1}{2}$ Arm depth.
- 25 Shoulder measure.
- 38 Breast measure.
- 33 Waist measure.

Draw a line from A to V, and square out at top. Measure out at top from A to B 19 inches, from B

to C 38, on Scale No. VI. Mark down with Scale No. IV, from A to O, $28\frac{1}{2}$, or Arm depth measure. Take Scale No. I and mark down from A, 25, or Shoulder measure, to find out the difference between these two measures, as already explained in Diagram A. This, as you will find, is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch—and gives us $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of Shoulder measure from A to E at top. Bring Scale No. I at top line; let 25 rest on A, and make a mark in front for E. Mark with Scale No. II, 25, for line F, and with Scale No. III, 25, from A to D. Square these lines down. Mark from A to AA, width of Back, and square this line also. Then bring your front balance measure from E, at top, to H, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Square line H. Measure back waist measure from H to I (8 inches). Measure from I to J, and bring $\frac{1}{2}$ of this measure from J to K. Measure up from H to L the Back balance measure, or $20\frac{1}{2}$. Then bring the $\frac{1}{2}$ from I to J (or the distance from J to K) from L to M, and make a sweep from M to N, for top of Back, same as in Frock Coats. Then mark centre from E and B, for G. Measure down from G $\frac{1}{2}$ the Arm depth measure, or $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and make a sweep; also, from N mark down $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and make a sweep also. Square line O across, as stated in Frock Coat. Mark centre from N to O for P, and Q line in centre of P and O, and R in centre of P and Q. Square these lines across. Bring ruler on K and R F crossing, and draw a line up from R for Back pitch. Mark centre of R and O at E line, and draw a line from N D to Centre mark for Shoulder drop of Back.

Draw a line by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at O and R line, as in Body Sack, for hollow of Back. Mark out from J to * $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; also at bottom $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, or fashion, and finish back as Diagram. Then bring Shoulder regulator, after deducting it from front and back balance measure, leaving a balance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from top line down on F to T. Square across on bottom for S line. Mark up from bottom of T to top of Shoulder seam on Back at F, which is in this draft $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and bring this from E out on S to * 1. Bring tape on crossing of F and O lines, and make a sweep from * 1 to * 2. Draw a line from S to G, and then bring tape on * 2, and sweep for Shoulder to F line, as before stated. Then bring tape from G, around the Arm, back to O, to find out how it will correspond with Shoulder measure. Allow 1 inch for seams, and the rest take out between back and side body. Mark in from * to *, at H line, $\frac{1}{2}$, or distance from J to K. Give spring at bottom of fore part about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, more or less, according to the fullness you want at the bottom of Coat, and finish side seams by these points. Having this, then finish the Shoulder part in the same manner as the Body Sack; also, the

Neck Gore as shown before; and at top, for the fish, which is taken out, mark $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Measure out for Waist from E, on H, to Y, deducting back waist measure, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and allow 1 inch for making up. Measure out from C, on O line, for a Single Breast Coat, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and, also, from Y, or waist, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Draw a straight line from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at O by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at H, and finish the front as per Diagram. For a Double Breasted Coat mark out at O and H line $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Measure also for Arm Eye from R to U, in front, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from G to U, for sleeve length, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and draft the sleeve by these measures the same as in Diagram E, by bringing $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches from A to B, and A to E, by back lines R and O, and so on as stated before in drafting sleeve.

The Frock Overcoat is drafted in every way as Frock Under Coats, without any changes whatever. The $\frac{1}{2}$, which is used by the Over Sack, from L to M, is only needed in Sack Overcoats. The only difference between the Under and Overcoat Frocks is the measure, which should be taken over the Under Coat.

PLATE XI. Diagram K.

SHOWING HOW TO DRAFT AN ENGLISH WALKING COAT.

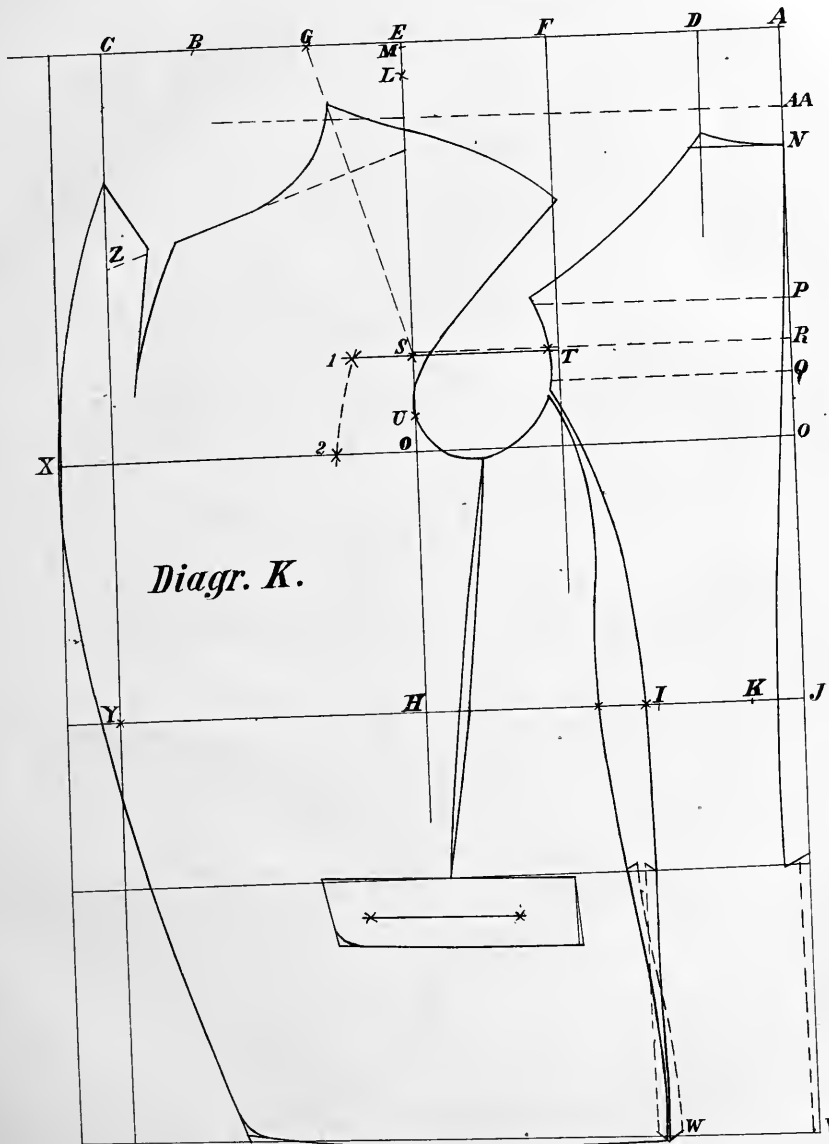
This Coat is in the construction the same as a Sack Coat, and will not be necessary to make more explanation about it except how to draft.

The measure is as follows:

- 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Full length waist.
- 32 Full length of coat.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Back waist measure.
- 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Back balance.
- 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Front balance.
- 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sleeve length.
- 31 Shoulder regulator.
- 27 Arm depth.
- 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shoulder measure.
- 36 Breast.
- 32 Waist.

Draw a line down on back, and also square out at top. Measure out from A to B, 18 inches, from B to C, 36, on Scale No. VI. Square down in front. Measure out with the Scale No. I $23\frac{1}{2}$ to E, from E to F $23\frac{1}{2}$ on Scale No. II, and with Scale III $23\frac{1}{2}$ from A to D. Square all these lines down. Measure down on E line $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches to H. Square across. Measure back on H line to I, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

also, from I to J, bring $\frac{1}{2}$ of the same from J to K. Measure up from H to L, back balance, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Then bring $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance between J and K, above L to M, and sweep by H, from M to N. Mark point G $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance between B and E. Measure down from G $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for arm depth, and make a sweep. Measure down from N $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and make a sweep also. Square across for line O. Measure up from O to N. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance for P, and also for Q and R lines, and mark all the rest as stated in Sack Coat. Measure down from N line on back, full length of waist, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and also from N to V, full length of Coat, 32 inches. Measure in on H line, from J, 1 inch; and also from J, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to *, more or less, according to fashion. From V or bottom line measure out the same distance as from J to *, and finish the back as Diagram; also, finish front the same as explained in Diagram H, and the whole as Diagram K. The sleeve is drafted in the same manner as Frock or Sack Coats, and need no more explanation.



Diagrams A, H, and I.

FOR DRAFTING PATTERNS OF THE READY-MADE TRADE.

These diagrams are laid down on the same principle for drafting patterns for the Ready-Made Trade as they are by actual measurement; and, if drafted according to this plan, you will have a good-fitting set of patterns.

Diagram A.

Square lines same as Frock Coat, before stated, from A down, and also square out to C at top. Measure out from A to B, 18 inches, for 36 Breast, and from B to C 36 on Scale No. VI. Measure down from A to O, with Scale No. IV, 36 on Breast measure scale, and in the same time with Scale III, 36 from A to A A. Then bring Scale on top measure out with Scale No. I, 36, from A to E, Scale II, 36, from E to F, and with Scale III, 36, from A to D. Square all these lines down. Mark down from A A to H $\frac{1}{2}$ the Breast measure, or 18 inches, and square this line across. Mark in from J to I $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Breast measure, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; take $\frac{1}{2}$ of this $\frac{1}{2}$ of Breast (or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches), and bring it from J to K. Bring tape measure on H and E crossing, and crayon on top line at E, and make a sweep from E to N. This will give us the correct height at Back. Square across for N line. Mark centre of N and O lines for P, and also centre of P and O for Q, and also for R line. Bring square on K, and R and F crossing, and draw a line up from R, for back pitch. Bring it to P and F crossing, and draw a line up for a guide to shape the Back, and finish the Back as explained in Diagram A.

Draw sweep lines from H, and bottom line, by R, at back pitch. Mark in on H line, between back and side body $\frac{2}{3}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ Breast measure (or 3 inches). Mark G in centre of E and B. Draw a line up from R and E, to G at top. Measure up from O, on F line, to top of Back shoulder seam, and bring $\frac{1}{2}$ of this measure, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in this draft, from E, on O line, to * 2, and sweep from this point for front shoulder, as explained in Diagram A. Mark down in front, from C, with Scale V, 36, to Z. Draw line from Z and D, for Neck, from B to C and O. Cut out the Back. Finish side body as before explained; also, Armhole. Then bring the Back at top, and finish this also, as before stated. Also, in front finish this according to taste or fashion. Measure down from G to U, for sleeve

length, 12 inches; also, from R to U, as before stated, for drafting sleeve. All this is explained in Diagrams A and B, actual measurement.

Diagram H.

The Sack Coat is drafted on the same principle as the Frock Coat. Draw a line down in back, and square out at top. Mark out B, C, D, E, and F lines. Measure the width of Back, and bring it down from A to A A. Measure down from this point 18 inches, or $\frac{1}{2}$ the Breast measure, to H. Square this line. Mark in from J to I $\frac{1}{4}$ of Breast measure. Measure in from J $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and also from J 6 inches, for width of Back, at the waist to *. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{4}$ of Breast measure, from J to I, and bring it from * to *. Measure down, with Scale No. IV, 36, from A to O, for Arm depth. Square line O across. Make a sweep from E, H, and E and top line, to N, for top of Back. Square line N across. Mark line P, Q, and R, as before stated. Mark centre from O and R on E line, and draw a line by this mark, and N and D, for Shoulder Seam on Back.

Measure up from O, on F line, to top of back shoulder seam, and bring $\frac{1}{2}$ of this measure from E to * 2, and sweep from this point for front shoulder, as before stated, and finish all the rest as in Frock Coat, or in Sack Coat, on actual measurement, Diagram H.

Diagram I, or Sack Overcoat.

This Diagram is drafted the same as Body Sack. By drafting an Overcoat pattern on the same breast measure—36 inches—as Body Sack, Diagram H, we will get a 34 Breast Overcoat; that is, it will fit a man measuring 34 inches Breast. A pattern drafted on 38 inches will fit a man 36 Breast measure. This shows that an Overcoat wants to be 2 inches more in Breast measure than Body Coat. The only changes we have to make on Sack Overcoats from Body Sack is, we must add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on E line, above the top line, for the sweep to N, which will make the coat so much higher in back. As the Overcoat wants to be longer in Back, to cover the Undercoat, this change is necessary.

All the rest is as shown in Diagram I, already explained by actual measurement.

Table for the Sleeve Length of Patterns for the Ready-Made Trade.

SIZE OF BREAST MEASURE.	DISTANCE FROM G TO U IN FRONT.	FULL LENGTH OF SLEEVE FROM G AT NECK.
INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
24	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
28	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
32	11	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
34	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	31
36	12	32
38	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	33
40	13	34
42	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
44	14	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
46	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
48	15	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	37

Diagrams R, S, T, and U.

HOW TO DRAFT THE INVERNESS CAPE, with or without sleeves, and also HOW TO PRODUCE THE THREE-QUARTER CAPE OR CIRCLE.

This style of Overcoat, known as the Inverness Cape, which has been in demand for a number of years, has been, on account of change in fashion, somewhat drawn aside; but, in spite of the decrease in fashion, it is still in demand among some of the travelling community to some degree, and will be so for some time to come, as there is no question of the advantages it has for travelling purposes—it gives protection and comfort to its wearer. It leaves no question in my mind that some of the cutters will gladly receive this diagram, for some of them may have been in embarrassment in drafting out this style of garment. Most of the cutters, in producing this style of overcoat for the various forms, generally have to draft the same by graduated scales, and the result therefrom no doubt some have experienced, as all patterns drafted by graduated scales will be above 38 Breast measure—many sizes too large for the Breast measure for which they are intended. The only way to overcome the difficulty mentioned is to draft this style of garment by actual measurement, as we do in Frock or Sack Coats, and any other plan from this is only guess work. With these few introductory remarks I will proceed to lay before you the necessary directions for drafting this garment according to my system.

The measure is as follows:

- 44 Length of coat.
- 20 Back balance.
- 21 Front balance.
- 32 Sleeve length.
- 32 Cape length.
- 32 Shoulder regulator.
- 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ Arm depth.
- 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Shoulder measure.
- 20 Length of neck.
- 36 Breast measure.
- 32 Waist measure.

THE DRAFT.

Draw a line from A to Y, or full length of Coat; also, square out from A for top line. Measure out from A to B the Breast measure, or, in this draft, 18 inches; from B to C $\frac{1}{2}$ the Breast measure, or 9 inches; and from C to R 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches—in all cases from 34 size Breast measure up. These three measures give us the full width of the Coat. We next take our Shoulder measure, which is in this draft 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and will give us (by applying the same as explained in Frock Coats) 12 inches in width. This, as you will see, corresponds with the Breast measure of 36 inches, which will give us $\frac{2}{3}$ from centre of Back to front of Arm Syle. Measure

Diagr. V.

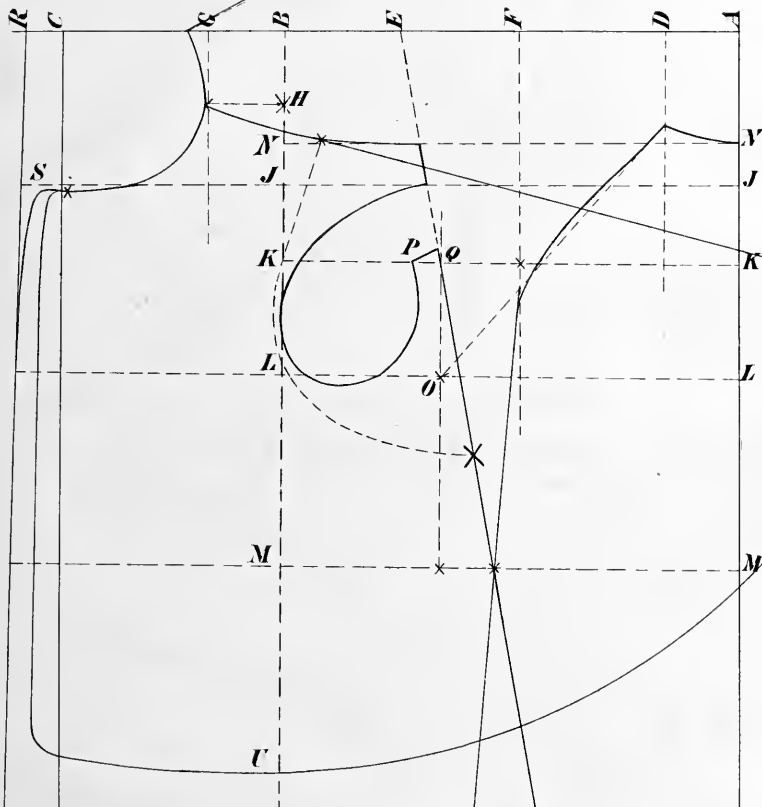


Diagram J

Diagr. S

Diagram R.

out from A to D $\frac{1}{4}$ of Shoulder measure, or 3 inches; from D to F $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Shoulder measure, or 6 inches; from A to O line full width of the Shoulder measure, or 12 inches; and from O to B $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Shoulder measure, or 6 inches; making the distance from A to B 18 inches, or $\frac{1}{2}$ more, as the Shoulder measure. Then mark out from B to G $\frac{1}{6}$ of Breast measure, or 3 inches. Square these lines, D, F, O, B, G, down, as shown in Diagram. Measure in from B to E, $\frac{1}{4}$ Breast measure, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and make a mark. Then measure down from B, or top line, to M, 21 inches, or front balance measure. Then measure up from * on O and M lines to F, 20 inches, or back balance measure, and make a sweep to N, for top of Back; and in this way we get the correct length in front and Back. Then we take our arm depth measure, which is in our measurement $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bring tape on G at top. Let it run down $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, between B and O line, and make a sweep. Also bring tape measure on mark of 20 inches, for back balance, at F line. Let it run down $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and make a sweep also: and this will give line L, for bottom of Arm depth, as explained in Diagram A.

We next measure down from top line at B to H, width of Back, or 3 inches, from top line to J, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Breast measure, or 6 inches, and from same point to K $\frac{1}{2}$, or 9 inches; and K to L we get from Arm depth measure. This will give us the distance from B, or top line, to L, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches Arm depth measure. Square lines across. Measure up from M to N, $\frac{1}{2}$ the Shoulder regulator, or 16 inches. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for seams, and this gives us line N. Square this line across. Line N will regulate point J, from B line back, in bringing it up or down. By following this plan, we will get the front and Back length for every man we measure for this style of Coats, according to the standing position.

In drafting Patterns for the Ready-Made Trade, this is as follows: From A to D, $\frac{1}{6}$; from A to F, $\frac{1}{2}$; from A to O, $\frac{2}{3}$; from O to B, $\frac{1}{3}$; from top, or B, to H, $\frac{1}{6}$; to J, $\frac{1}{3}$; to K, $\frac{1}{2}$; from K to L $\frac{1}{4}$ of Breast measure from H to M is the Breast measure of the Coat.

The centre of H and J will make line N; and this line will give the length of Back at top. All the rest is as laid down by actual measurement.

Having all these points, as before stated, then we go on and finish our front and back in the following way: Bring ruler on E at top. Let it rest on Q, the crossing of O and K, and draw a line down to bottom of Coat. Measure up from N, on

D line, top of Back, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for spring, and draw a line from this point to O. Bring ruler on the crossing of K and F line. Let it rest on crossing of Side seam at M line below, and in this position draw a line down to bottom of the Coat. Shape top of Back. Give rounding from N to L as Diagram shows.

Then shape front shoulder, commencing at E and N lines. Hollow out as shown in Diagram, striking H line at G. We next finish Armhole at top, commencing at J and E lines, and shape it down in front to L. Measure the width from J to N, on E line, and bring the same in from Q to P. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at this point, above Q on E line, for spring, and draw a line to P. Shape Armhole in back and under arm to L in front.

Then measure down from N, or top of Back, to Y, full length of Coat. Draw line 1 inch from bottom across to I. Bring tape measure on D, and make a sweep for bottom of Back. Bring tape measure on B at top. Let it run down in a line with B line, and make a sweep $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below bottom line to side seam on front part. Measure out from C line to I $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and draw a line down in front from R to I. Then cut out the Back. Bring it on front Shoulder point, and shape the neck in front. Measure in $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from front line to S, and shape the front from S down. Measure back from C line $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and make this the point for length of Collar, and shape all the rest as Diagram R.

This completes the Coat with Sleeves.

The same Diagram shows how to draft the Coat without Sleeves. Measure down from L to X $\frac{1}{6}$, or 3 inches, and mark up to Shoulder, as dotted lines show, for Armhole. All the rest is drafted as before stated.

Diagram S.

How to draft the cape for the Inverness Cape Coat.

Bring the front part on the cloth so front edges run even down. Mark the Neck on Cape the same as front part. Bring ruler on H and G lines, or front Shoulder point. Let it come in centre of N and J lines at E. Draw a line to V. Measure down from G to U for length of Cape, 32 inches. Bring tape on H at B line. Make this point a pivot by bringing tape on this point, and sweep from U to V; and from U draw a corresponding line to the front, and finish all the rest as shown in Diagram S.

Diagram T. (Marked on Diagr. J by mistake.)

HOW TO DRAFT the CAPE CALLED THE THREE-QUARTER CIRCLE.

This is a regular Cape, called the Three-Quarter Circle, and is worn by military men, and also by others to some extent: and can be worn over a Frock or Sack Coat.

Bring the front of the Coat for which it is intended to be worn with on the cloth in the same manner as before stated in Diagr. S. Lay the Back in a closing position to the Shoulder of forepart, the centre of Back to represent the centre of Circle or Cape.

Measure down from top line 3 inches; also, measure in from front shoulder point to H 3 inches, same as in Diagram R, and make a sweep from U, by making H a pivot, to W. Shape the neck as Coat from which it is drafted. Then shape the rest according to taste or fashion, or as Diagram T.

Diagram U.

Draw a line from 1 to 3. Square up from 1 to 2. Measure up from 1 to 0. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from 0 to 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Then measure the Neck of Coat. Bring this measure, or 10 inches in this draft, from 1 to 3. Square up to 4. Make the width in front from 3 to 4, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Mark up in centre of 1 and 3, 1 inch, and shape the Collar as shown in Diagram.

The Sleeve for this style of Coats is drafted in the same manner as shown in Diagram E, with only one exception, and that is the measure we have from Frock Coats, from R to O, on back, which gives us the distance from A to C. We measure down from A to C, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Breast measure, and from A to B, $\frac{1}{2}$, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch allowance, the Armhole measure. Then sweep from A and B to D, same as explained in Diagram E.

PLATE XII. Diagram L.

SHOWING THE DRAFT OF A SINGLE BREAST VEST.

In my system the Vest is drafted in the same manner, with very little exception, as Coats. The measurement is the same; also, the drafting is on the same plan. The measurement stands as follows for a Single Breasted Vest:

- $7\frac{1}{2}$ Back waist measure.
- $19\frac{1}{2}$ Back balance.
- $20\frac{1}{2}$ Front balance.
- 31 Shoulder regulator.
- 27 Arm depth.
- $23\frac{1}{2}$ Shoulder measure.
- 15 Length of collar.
- 27 Full length of vest.
- 23 Full length at hip.
- 36 Breast.
- 31 Waist.

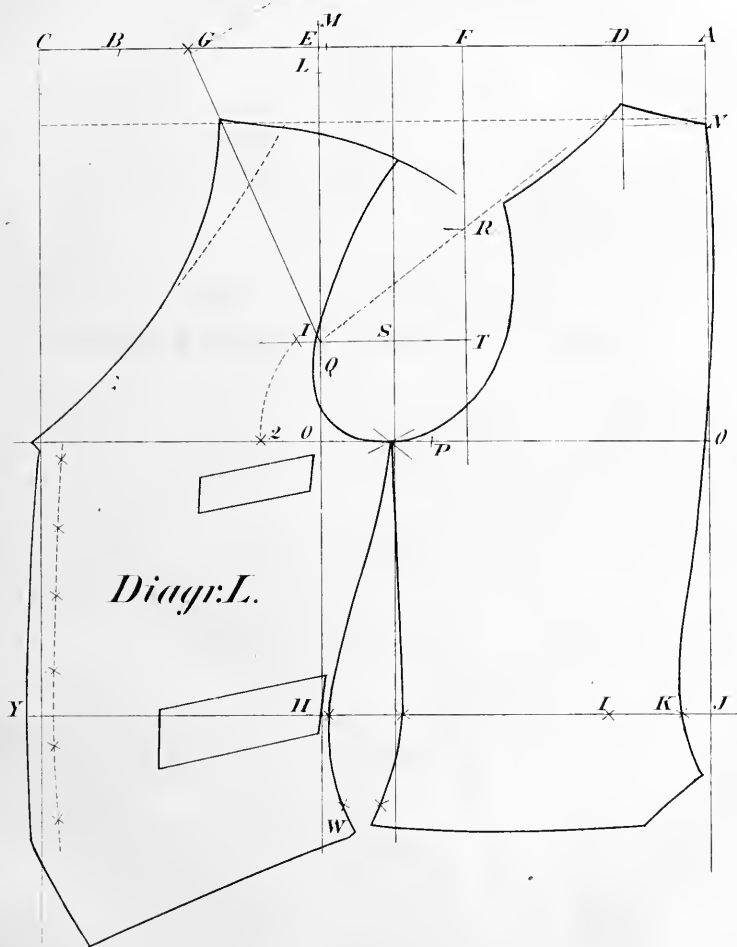
Draw a line down from A, and also square out top line. Measure out from A to B $\frac{1}{2}$ the Breast measure, 18 inches; from B to C, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for sizes from 34 to 40— $2\frac{3}{4}$ above those sizes, and in the same proportion less below 34 sizes; from 32 down to 28, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and below 28, 2 inches.

Measure down from A to O, with Scale No. IV, 27, and also with Scale No. I, $23\frac{1}{2}$, same as in Coats, to find out the difference between these two measures. This is also $\frac{1}{4}$ inch different, and will give us the full width from A to E. Bring Scale No. I at top, $23\frac{1}{2}$, resting on A, and make a mark

in front of scale. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in front for seams, and make a mark for E line. Bring scale on E line. Mark in this position $23\frac{1}{2}$, Scale II, for F line, and Scale III, for the middle line; also, with Scale No. III, from A to D, $23\frac{1}{2}$, and square these lines down. Measure down on E, from top to H, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Square line H. Mark back to I, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as our measure calls for. Mark in from J to K, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance between I and J, for hollowing out the Back at Waist, and also $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from E line, back at H, to *.

Then measure up from H, on E line, back balance measure, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to L. Bring $\frac{1}{3}$ of the distance between I and J, from L to M, and sweep from H, E, and M, to N. Mark G, in centre of E and C. Measure down from G, to middle line, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for Arm depth, and make a sweep; also, from N, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and make a sweep also. Square line O across, between centre of sweep, and mark from Scale IV, on back. Then find out the difference between back and front balance, and the Shoulder regulator, as explained in Frock Coat, and is in this draft 9 inches. Bring this measure, or 9 inches, from top line, down on F to T. Square across to Q. Mark up from N to D, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Shape the top of back by giving spring above line N. Draw a line for Shoulder seam, by top of Back and Q, at E line. Measure up from

Plate XII





Diagr. M.

DiagrM.

T, on F line, to crossing of Shoulder line on E, which is in this draft $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Bring this out from S, or middle line, to * 1. Measure up from O to T, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and bring this in from E line to P. Bring tape on P, and sweep from * 1 to * 2. Bring tape on * 2, and sweep from crossing of Q, G, and A A lines, and sweep to F, for Shoulder on front part. Bring square on E at top line. Let it run to O, at A line, and make a mark on back Shoulder seam, for width of Shoulder. Then measure out from K, on H line, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or back Waist, with 1 inch added for seams, making in all $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to *, for side seam on back.

Form the back Armhole, commencing at top mark, and run down under the Arm to centre line. Shape side seam, commencing at middle line on O, running down to *, and give spring at bottom. Then draw line on front to *, at E, on H line, as Diagram L shows. This leaves the Back, after it is formed at Waist, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches,—the fish taken out between front and back $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from J to

K $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches,—making in all $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches from A to E. Bring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as our back Waist measure calls for, on *, at front side seam, at H line, and measure out in front $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or full Waist measure. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for the lap in front. Making with the extra $\frac{1}{2}$ inch allowance in front, 17 inches Waist measure to Y. Bring tape at G, and measure down in front for length of Collar, 15 inches; also for full length, 27 inches, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch allowance for seams. Then bring tape on side seam from G, and mark full length, 23 inches, and allow also $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for seams. Draw a line by $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for bottom of Back, and finish the same as Diagram, and cut it out. Give spring at front shoulder point. Then bring the back on front part, on top line, and in this position finish Armhole on front part. Draw a line from centre of E and Q G line, at front shoulder seam, to full length of Collar, and shape the front by this line in neck. Finish the front, commencing at O and C line, down to waist, as Diagram L shows.

PLATE XIII. Diagram M.

This Diagram shows the different styles of Vests—the Single Breasted, to button way up; the Double Breast, to button up; and the Double Breast, rolling collar. These three styles of Vests are drafted the same as Diagram L, the only difference being in front.

We first take the Single Breasted, to button up. Having all the points as Diagram L shows, measure down on front, or C line, with Scale V, 36, (for 36 Breast,) to Z, and draw a line from D to Z, for depth of neck in front; also, draw a line from B to O and C line, in front, which gives the length of neck. Allow $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch outside of this line to lap over, and finish the front as the Diagram shows, making the line from B down the point for the length of Collar.

The next is the Double Breast Vest, to button up. This is also the same as Single Breast. Measure down from top line to Z, Scale V, Breast measure. Draw a line from D to Z, for depth of

neck; also, from B to O and C, and shape the front by this crossing of lines—and also neck gore. Then draft the lapel:—make the same $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at top, $2\frac{3}{4}$ at O line, and 2 inches at the bottom, and shape the same as Diagram M shows.

The third style is the Double Breast, rolling collar. This Vest is drafted in the same manner as the Single Breast, rolling collar, Diagram L. The only difference is this: for a Double Breast rolling collar Vest we only measure out from E, on H line, the actual waist measure, and not allow the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch extra in front to lap over.

Bring tape with the back waist measure $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches on * at E line, and measure out in front $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Measure out from $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and at the bottom 2 inches, and draw a line up by 2 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches for the front, and also a line for the buttons to correspond with front line, and finish the rest as Diagram M shows.

The Same Diagrams for Cutting Shop Patterns.

Square back and top line, as before explained. Mark out from A to B, 18 inches, for 36 breast; from B to C, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from A to E, on Scale No. I, 36, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for seams; from E to F, Scale II, 36; for middle line, Scale III, 36; and from A to D, Scale No. III, 36. Square all these lines down. Bring width of Back, or the distance from A to D, from top line down, and from this mark to H, 18 inches, or Breast measure. Square H line. Measure in from J to I $\frac{1}{4}$ Breast, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bring $\frac{1}{3}$ of this $\frac{1}{4}$ Breast, (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches,) from J to K, for hollow of Back. Then measure out from K $\frac{1}{2}$ the breast measure, (or 9 inches,) to * on H line, for width of Back at Waist. Bring $\frac{1}{2}$ the distance from J to K, (or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch,) from top line up on E, or to point M. Then bring tape on H, and make a sweep from M to N. Square N line across. Bring Scale No. IV from top line down, and mark 36 for O line. Square line O across. Mark G in centre of E and C. Measure up from O, on E line, to Q, $\frac{1}{6}$ of breast measure,

(or 3 inches,) and draw a line from top of Back, at D line, to Q, for shoulder seam. Then measure from E line on O, for * 2, $\frac{1}{8}$ of breast measure, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Bring tape on this point, and make a sweep at top for front shoulder seam, as already explained in Diagram L. Bring ruler on E and top line to O on back, and make a mark on shoulder seam for width of Back, and shape the Armhole down in under the arm. Then shape side seam on back, from middle line down to * at H line, and from same point to x, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch inside of E line at H, and give spring below. Mark down on E line, from H, $\frac{1}{6}$ —and in front, from H line on C, for full length of Vest, $\frac{1}{3}$ —and draw a line for bottom from $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ breast measure. Then square line for bottom of Back, and finish this as Diagram, and cut it out. Bring the back on top, the same as in actual measurement. Having all this, then finish the different styles of Vests, as Diagrams L and M, or, according to fashion.

PLATE XIV. Diagrams P and Q.

DRAFTING PANTALOONS.

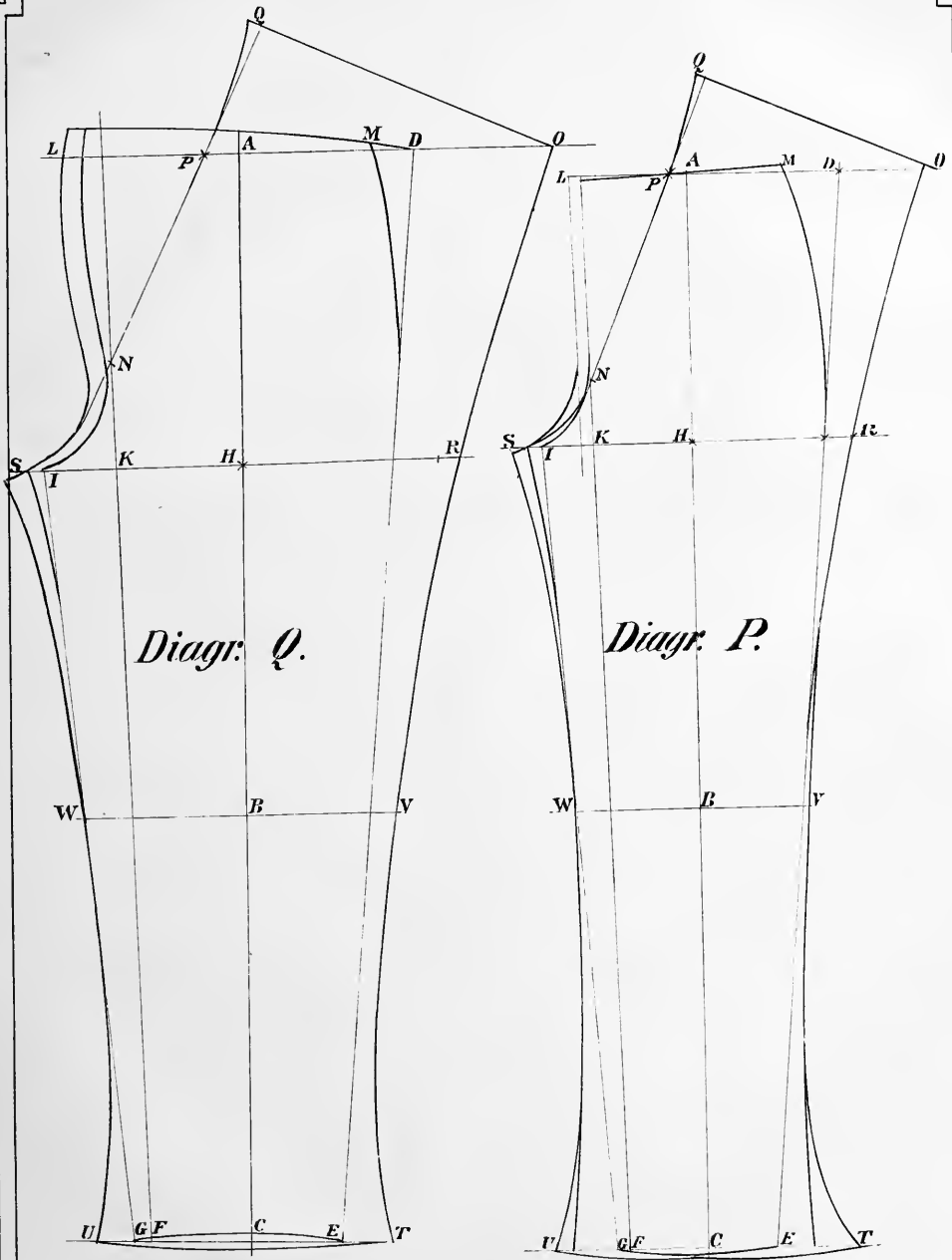
My system for Drafting Pantaloons has the most reliable points, which can not be found in any system published. It is easy to learn, and gives the points according to the shape of the body. It provides for the slim, tall man, as well as the so-called pot belly man; and will, in all cases, give the desired result, provided the measure is taken correct and the drafting carried out according to this rule.

THE MEASUREMENT.

The measures for Pantaloons are taken in the following way: Find out the height of waist seam, or where the customer wants the top of waist, and make a mark. Bring tape on this mark. Measure down to knee, 24 inches—down to bottom, for full length, 42 inches. Bring tape up close in crotch—measure down to bottom for inside seam, 32 inches. Then bring your tape up in front of waist on top of fly, where the waistband seam should come, and measure down to bottom of inside seam,

for front length, $41\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Then measure for width according to style or fashion. Supposing the fashion is as follows: at bottom, 19 inches; around the knee, 17 inches; up around thigh, $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches; around hip, where the body is the largest, 36 inches—this measure should be taken very snug, as the system gives the extra allowance necessary. It is also the measure which gives the different points at top and bottom, the same as the breast measure in a Coat. Then measure around the waist, 30 inches. This completes the measure standing, as follows:

- 24 Waist to knee.
- 42 Side length.
- 32 Inside length.
- $41\frac{1}{2}$ Front length.
- 19 Bottom.
- 17 Knee.
- $25\frac{1}{2}$ Thigh.
- 36 Hip measure.
- 30 Waist measure.



THE DRAFT.

HOW TO PRODUCE FRONT PART OF PANTS.

Diagram P.

Draw a line from A to C for centre or construction line. We call it so because we mark in and out from this line for drafting a pair of Pants. This line is of great importance, because it gives the balance for the Pants; therefore, we must locate the same in the right place: and as soon as the same is brought out of place the Pants are spoiled. This line is of as much importance as the E line is in Coats in front of arm, and any system which is without this line for drafting Pantaloon is like a ship on the ocean without a compass—the captain will not know where he is, neither will the cutter without this line: he has no safe point to measure from or to go by. Lay on the square at the centre line, at A, and square across at top front and back. Measure down from A to B, 24 inches; also to C, 42 inches, or full length square across at bottom. Then take the hip measure, which is 36 inches. Divide it. Measure in from C to E, $\frac{1}{6}$ of hip measure, or 3 inches; also, measure out from C to F, $\frac{1}{6}$, or 3 inches—from F to G, $\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. This gives us all the points at the bottom for the front part. Then measure up from C to H, inside length of leg, 32 inches. Square across front and back. Measure out from H to I, $\frac{1}{4}$ of hip measure, or 6 inches; also, measure in from I to K, $\frac{1}{8}$ hip measure, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and make a mark. Then measure in at top, from A to D, $\frac{1}{8}$ of hip measure, and draw lines down from D to E, from F to K, up to top line; also, draw a line from I down to G. Mark out from front line, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to L; also, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from I out; and draw a line down for dress side. Mark up from K to N, $\frac{1}{8}$ hip measure. Measure back from front line, at top, to M, $\frac{1}{2}$ the waist measure, which is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in our measurement. Always let centre of this measure come on centre line, at A, and measure out $\frac{1}{2}$ each way, and bring front line at top in or out. Then finish the front part as Diagram, giving rounding for hip; also, finish the front by striking N, and come out at I. Then draw a line in front, from L to I, or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch mark, for dress side, and finish the front from I down, inside of leg, same as Diagram P shows. Give rounding at bottom for spring, below bottom line, and cut the front out.

DRAFTING BACK PART OF PANTS.

Bring the front on the cloth for back part in a convenient position. Mark the centre line on top and bottom to under side, so it will not get out of

place. Extend your line across from front part on under side. Mark in from M to O, $\frac{1}{8}$ of waist measure, or 5 inches, and allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for seam; from K to *, on front part, $\frac{1}{2}$ of hip measure, or 9 inches; and from this 9 inches to R, $\frac{1}{2}$ of hip, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Here let me say if you find front part less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of hip measure make up the difference from this point to R; that is, bring the $\frac{1}{2}$ so much more in to give the full width. Measure out from I, to S, $\frac{1}{2}$ of hip measure, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; also, mark out from O to P, $\frac{2}{3}$ of waist measure. Draw a line for seat seam, by bringing ruler on point P and N up. Bring $\frac{1}{4}$ of waist measure, from P up to Q, and draw a line from Q to O, for length of back, and shape it on top, as Diagram shows. Give spring at back seam, from P to Q. Measure in from E to T, $\frac{1}{6}$ of hip measure; also, from F to U, $\frac{1}{6}$. Then apply measure around the bottom, which is 19 inches. Measure the width of front part, from G to E, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Bring this on U, and measure to T, and then add or take off, as the case may be, according to the width of bottom; but be careful to add or take off on both sides alike, to make it equal. Measure out from front line to W, $\frac{1}{2}$ of hip measure. Then apply your measure around the knee, and allow 1 inch for making up, which will give us point V. Make a mark in centre, between E and T,—also G and U,—for a guide to shape the under side by, from knee down,—and finish the whole as Diagram P, or according to fashion. Draw a line about 3 inches above the knee, and also below the knee across, and notch these lines so when the Pants are joined together these notches will meet each other, to avoid drawing the Pants out of balance.

Too much care cannot be taken on this part to have the same marked and joined together, as it should be. Every $\frac{1}{4}$ inch so brought out of the way will have a bad effect in the hang of the Pants.

We will finish our top part now at waist. Measure front part at waist, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bring this on Q, or top of waist, at back. Mark in from this point 15 inches. Allow 1 inch for making up, and whatever the balance of cloth is between this 16 inch and O take it out on back, by cutting out a fish from D down, so the point will run backwards, more in the middle of back part, from 3 to 7 inches long, according to the width of the piece to be taken out.

In regard to making up a pair of Pants, a great deal of pains must be taken by the tailor to have them joined together in the right way, and also press them as the different parts may need. After

the seams are pressed out the leg of the pants should be folded together so that centre line forms the crease in front; and in this way it should be pressed in on back of knee and up to thigh, so it takes away the extra cloth in back, and forms the front of knee: and below the knee it should be stretched in back, and shrunk in in front, so it forms the calf of leg: and down at bottom, all the spring, whatever amount there is, should be brought in front: and by doing so you will have the whole shape of leg—and bringing all the extra cloth in the different places where it is needed.

Diagram Q.

HOW TO PRODUCE A PAIR OF PANTS FOR A CORPULENT MAN.

This Diagram will show you the whole working of my system of drafting a pair of Pants for this class of men, and any cutter of practice will see it is a correct plan. It gives the different points for itself, and if the cutter is careful in taking the measure correct he will produce a good-fitting pair of Pants. The greatest difficulty in the most of systems for drafting Pants for a corpulent man is to get the exact amount of cloth from front line out, so it will give the extra cloth in front for the belly, which is to be covered, without interfering below, at N, down to fork. For instance, a man 48-inch waist and 44 hip, his belly stands out at top, and runs, after you get above N, pretty well in. Supposing, now, you would bring the fly front on front line, at top, and give a little rounding below, will this give the shape for this man which he requires? No, not by any means. The front of fly should be from 1 to 2 inches outside from front line at waist: therefore this amount of cloth must be allowed outside of this line, for covering the belly, so as to give room and comfort to the wearer: and as soon as you make the front line your point for front of fly, as above stated, so soon you will draw the Pants out below at N, and bring a surplus amount of cloth at this point in front, which is needed on side and back, and spoils the looks and hang of the Pants. It is, therefore, necessary to ascertain the real amount of cloth we need in front, at L, to give the wearer ease and comfort. This system provides for this, by measuring out from A to L, $\frac{1}{4}$ waist measure, which gives the exact quantity of cloth that is needed in front.

The next is to get the correct height at top in front. The measure we take for the length of Pants on the side gives us the length of Pants at this point; but in front, for this class of men, this measure is not sufficient. Supposing the cutter

will make it the same length in front as on side seam, it would be entirely too short in front at top of waist. We must have a measure to give us the length in front, as well as on the side; and this is the measure from top of waist at front down to the bottom of the inside seam, as already explained.

The measure for this Diagram is as follows:

25 From Waist to Knee.

43 Full length.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inside length.

44 $\frac{1}{2}$ Front length.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bottom.

23 Knee.

44 Hip measure.

46 Waist measure.

THE DRAFT.

In regard to drafting, this is the same as in Diagram P, with few exceptions. I will, therefore, explain the whole, to give a good understanding. Draw a line down, for construction or centre line. Measure down, from A to B, 25 inches; to C, 43 inches. Square lines across by centre line, top and bottom. Measure from C to E, $\frac{1}{6}$ of hip measure, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; also, from C to F, $\frac{1}{6}$ of hip measure: from F to G, $\frac{1}{4}$, or 1 inch. Measure up from C to H, for inside seam, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Square this line also by centre line. Measure in from A to D, $\frac{1}{6}$ of hip measure, or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from H, or centre line, to I, $\frac{1}{6}$ of hip measure; from I to K, $\frac{1}{6}$ of hip measure, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and draw lines down, as before stated in Diagram P. Then measure for the waist at top. The waist measure in this draft is 46 inches. $\frac{1}{2}$ of this is 23 inches, and makes one side of waistband. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ of this measure, or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, for the front part, and from this take $\frac{1}{2}$, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and bring it on centre line at A. Mark it out on front, and also to M. This gives the $\frac{1}{2}$ of waist:—and wherever this mark at front of waist comes is the point for the front line of fly. Mark out $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from front line of fly, and draw a line down for dress side. Mark out also $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from I at fork. Measure up from K to N, $\frac{1}{6}$ of hip measure, or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Then shape the front from the $\frac{1}{4}$ waist measure down to N, and coming out at I: also, draw a corresponding line $\frac{3}{4}$ inch outside down, for dress side. Then draw a line down $\frac{1}{2}$ inch inside, from I to centre of F and G, and shape fork by the same.

This, as you will see, is the difference between a slim and a corpulent man's pants. Diagram P, the line is drawn by F, or $\frac{1}{4}$ —Diagram Q, only $\frac{1}{2}$ the amount, or $\frac{1}{4}$. Bring tape measure on F and bottom line. Let it run up to top and front line,

as our front measure in this draft calls for, which is $44\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Make a mark, and draw a line from M to L, by this top mark, and cut the front part out.

DRAFTING BACK PART.

Bring the front on cloth. Mark top and bottom on centre line, to keep it in place. Extend the lines across from front. Measure in from A to O $\frac{1}{2}$ the waist measure; add 1 inch for seams, making in all $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Then measure out from A 1 inch, or $\frac{1}{2}$ the difference between waist and hip measure, to P, and draw a line by P and N for back seam. Measure out from I to S, $\frac{1}{2}$ of hip measure. Then measure in from K to *, at side

seam of front, $\frac{1}{2}$ the hip measure,—11 inches—and from * to R $\frac{1}{2}$ of hip, or $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Bring $\frac{1}{4}$ waist measure, or $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, from P to Q, and draw a line for top $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below O, to Q. Give spring at back point Q, and shape the same as Diagram Q. Mark out from K and F line, on front, to W, $\frac{1}{2}$ of hip measure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; also, from F to U, $\frac{1}{4}$, and from E to T, $\frac{1}{4}$ of hip measure, and then apply the measure for the bottom, and make the same to correspond with the measure as explained in Diagram P. Also, measure for width at Knee, and finish the under side as Diagram Q shows. Draw lines across, above and below Knee, and notch it, so the legs will not be twisted in joining them together, cut it out—AND OUR WORK IS ENDED.







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